PART 1.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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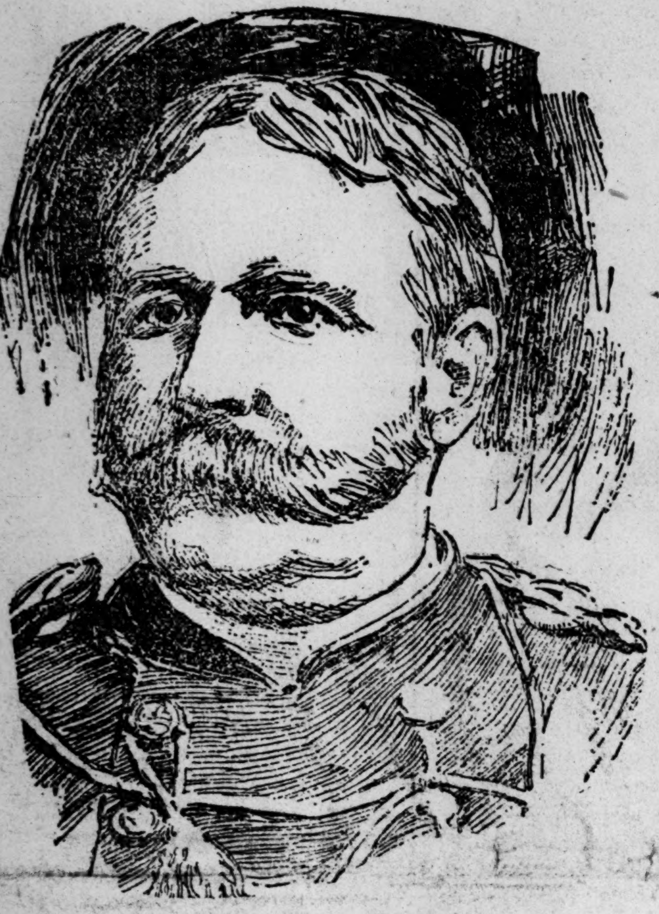
AMERICANS DRIVE SPANISH TROOPS BACK AND WILL TAKE SANTIAGO DE CUBA TODAY

Five-Hour Battle, in Which the Spanish Outer Works Are Taken, and at Night the Americans Lie on Their Arms on City's Edge—400 Americans Killed and Wounded.



MAJOR-GENERAL SHAFTER,
Who Commands the American Army Now Before Santiago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, 2:00 a. m., July 2.—The war department has received the following dispatch from General Shafter, dated Siboney:

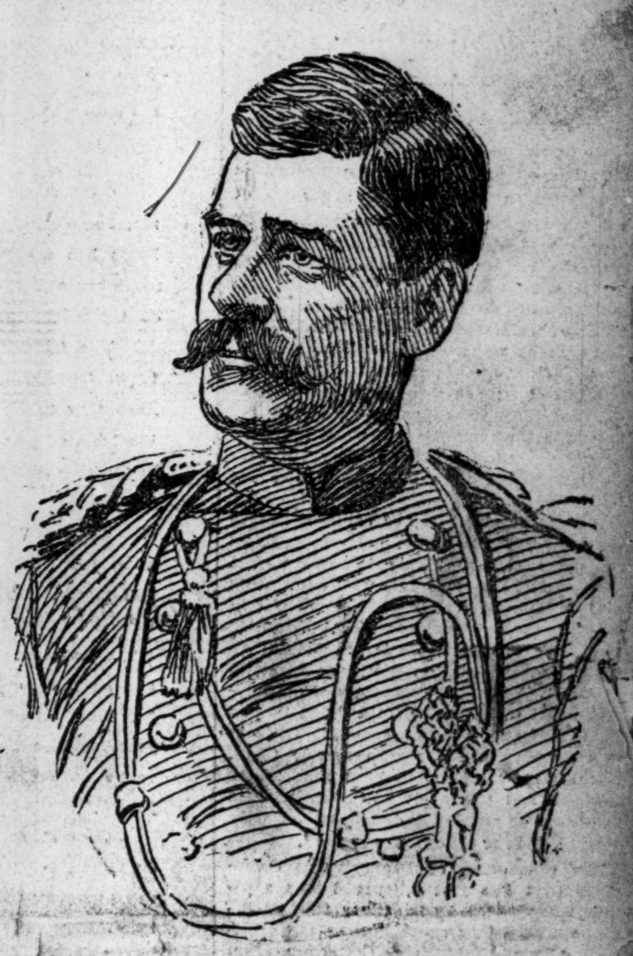
"Had a very heavy engagement today, which lasted from 8 a. m. until sundown. We have carried the outer works and are now in possession of them.

"There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and theirs. By morning the troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there.

"General Lawton's division and General Bates's brigade have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney which was accomplished at 4 p. m.

"Will be in line and in front of Santiago during night.

"I regret to say that our casualties will be about 400. Of these not many killed. SHAFTER."



MAJOR-GENERAL LAWTON,
Who Led the Fifth Corps in Yesterday's Fierce Battle.

WASHINGTON WAITING FOR THE NEWS OF SANTIAGO'S BATTLE

The Telegrams from Shafter of a Battle in Progress Awaken Much Interest.

SPECULATIONS AS TO THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN

Faith That Shafter Will Be Equal To All Emergencies, and Anticipate Every Movement That General Linares May Make—The News from Dewey.

Washington, July 1.—Just two months after the battle of Manila and on the 1st day of the month, like that glorious engagement, began the first set battle of the war in this hemisphere. What the result will be is not known when the departments closed.

Never before since the declaration of war has there been such a feeling of intense interest and anxiety manifested. The officials here are confident that they have done everything possible to strengthen Shafter's hands for the great conflict he is waging, and they have an unlimited confidence in his discretion, his bravery and his energy. The attack today, several days before the public mind expected the battle, is a tribute to his energy as well as to his judgment, according to the present lights, for he undoubtedly found it necessary to crush the foe in detail, following Napoleon's favorite maxim, instead of allowing them to consolidate and outnumber him.

"He Is Fighting, Not Writing."

As the day wore along without bringing any news the anxiety increased and the question was in every one's mouth, "Why did he not report?"

Adjutant General Corbin's response was brief, but pointed:

"He is fighting, not writing," and this was accepted as a likely and sound explanation. Just before 4 o'clock came a brief dispatch from Playa del Este, the cable station near Santiago. But it was from an engineer officer to General Miles and made no reference to the progress of the battle, merely referring to certain necessary materials and live stock. On the whole, this very absence of official news was regarded as rather a favorable indication, the reasoning being that this morning's engagement was but a heavy skirmish and that our army was feeling the enemy to discover and strike at its weak spot. It was nearly 6 o'clock when the signal office received the welcome news that the enemy was retreating.

Gen. Miles' View of the Situation.

General Miles was of the opinion that the action of today was in the nature of a heavy skirmish all along the American front, particularly on the right, and that its main purpose was to develop the strength of the enemy and if possible learn the vulnerable points along the Spanish front. This, however, was based only on the lack of definite information, and General Miles felt that any hour might bring word of a general engagement. Brigadier General Stone was inclined to believe that after maintaining their stand today the Spaniards would retire during the night, leaving the city evacuated.

The military authorities here are fully considering the chances of such a retreat.

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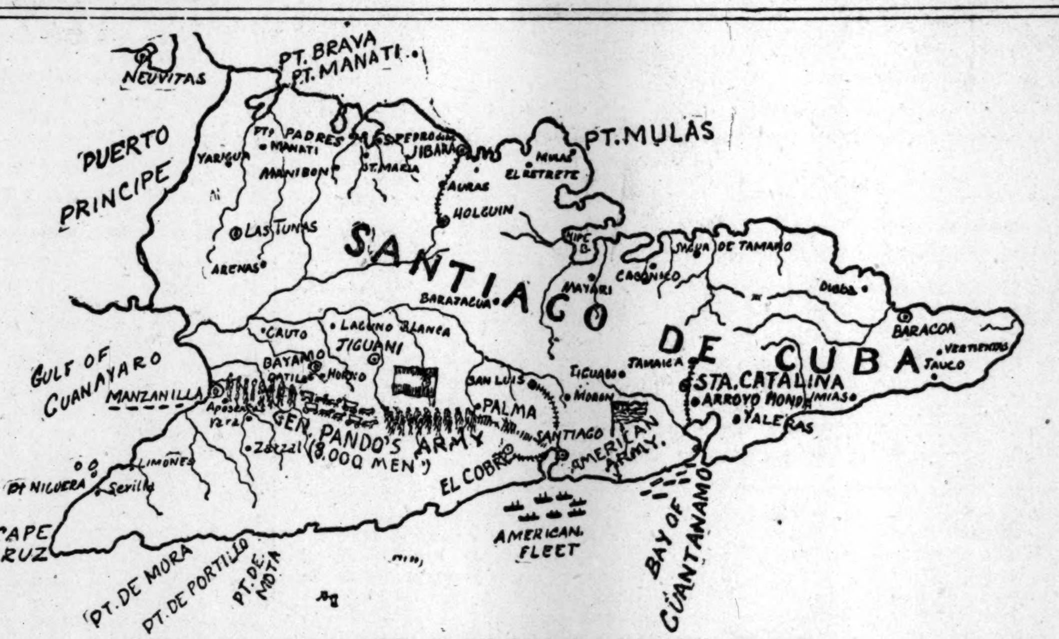

WHERE THE BATTLE OF JULY 1 WAS FOUGHT.
The Relative Positions of Americans and Spaniards, Together With the Approaching Columns of Gen. Pando.

THE DAY'S BATTLE WAS A GREAT AMERICAN VICTORY

Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 2.—12:15 a. m.—The fighting continued until dark. Our forces carried the enemy's outer works, and occupy them tonight. The battle will be resumed at daybreak.

General Lawton was ordered to seize the enemy's position, opening up the way to intercept re-enforcements which are believed to be nearing the city, marching from Manzanillo. General Lawton is supported by Major General Wheeler's cavalry.

General Kent was on the left to move on Morro.

There are over 4,000 Cuban soldiers operating with the American army at the front, and the Spanish force defending Santiago de Cuba is estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000 men. In addition General Pando, the Spanish military commander in the field, is marching from Manzanillo, 127 miles west, with 8,000 men.

The American loss during the day is estimated at 500 killed and wounded.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 2.—3 a. m.—The suspense which followed the receipt of General Shafter's dispatch early yesterday morning, announcing that a battle had been begun near Santiago, was relieved at 12:30 o'clock this morning, when a preliminary report of the day's operations was received by General Corbin from General Shafter.

As had been expected by the officials of the war department, the fight lasted until sundown. During the day probably it was not possible for Shafter to stop in the midst of the performance of his onerous duties to send dispatches to the war department. He was seriously occupied, and the work accomplished, as indicated concisely in his dispatch, clearly shows that not much grass grew under his feet during the day.

The president and war department officials are immensely pleased at the information conveyed in Shafter's message. While they learned with sincere regret that many American troops had fallen in the fight, the ground gained in the day's conflict is regarded as a great victory.

The battle establishes pretty conclusively that the Spaniards are no match for the enthusiastic and aggressive United States troops. They were driven from their strong intrenchments in front of Santiago, back into the city, and the Americans are now occupying the intrenchments and awaiting only the dawn to resume the greater battle, which will result, it is confidently believed by the war officials, in the fall of Santiago before Sunday night, and perhaps, before nightfall today.

Adjutant General Corbin put the situation strongly and picturesquely this morning while speaking briefly of the aggressiveness and tenacity of General Shafter:

"The bull dog," said he, "is lying right there, with his teeth in their neck, only waiting the coming of daylight to

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THE GREAT FIGHTING BEGINS IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

The Battle Stopped on Account of Darkness, with the Americans Resting on Arms.

THE SPANISH FORCES ARE NOW DRIVEN INTO THE CITY

The Desperate Encounter, in which the Spaniards Retreat, and Are Now Within the Walls of Santiago—Americans Will Resume with Daylight.

Washington, July 1.—The following copyrighted dispatch to the Associated Press, dated "General Lawton's Headquarters, Rio Guamo, Thursday, June 30, 3 p. m., by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda to Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 1, 6 a. m., filed Kingston, Jaamica, July 1, 9:30 a. m.," gives the plan of the battle of July 1st, as it was planned to be fought on the day before.

Reports, so far as received ,show that the plans were followed out, hence the report is of interest.

"Daylight tomorrow (Friday), will see a movement of the Fifth division, under General Lawton, to a new base north and east of Santiago. All this morning General Garcia's Cubans have been moving from their hill camp on the east, and have been passing headquarters almost at a jog trot.

"Assuming that 4,000 men will be deployed on the northeast, the American advance is a net which is now drawing closer around the doomed city. General Lawton's men will move at daybreak.

The Ground To Be Fought Over.

"Three miles east of their present position there rises a narrow ridge in the Santiago valley. Southward from here the troops can look down on Caney, the picturesque and once thriving Spanish town, almost at their feet. Three miles west, crowning a low ridge that crosses the Santiago valley, is seen the Spanish barracks and a large building over which floats the Red Cross Society's flag. This is the Reina Mercedes hospital, where, according to all pacifico accounts, are now located Lieutenant Hobson and his men.

"The valley, three miles wide, would be a garden spot in time of peace. It is filled with a rank tropical growth, covering abandoned plantations. The only sign of a habitation between Santiago and Cavite is Dugurn house, once a hospitable country hotel, now used by the Spanish as a barricade, but like Cavite, abandoned except for a corporal's guard of Spaniards.

"Opposite, on the northern side of the valley, is a broad plateau, accessible by a good road. This is the key to Santiago. Artillery here could capture the city and force the Spaniards to evacuate, or storm the heights to capture the battery. The latter course the Americans consider extremely unlikely.

"General Lawton and his command from the ridge will first take Caney. A

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HAVE NO EXCUSE FOR THEIR CLAIM

That Silver Was Given a Black Eye in Pennsylvania.

EAGERNESS OF THE GOLD MEN

To Misstate Matters Political If It Benefits Them.

SILVER MEN CONTROLLED CONVENTION

But They Decided to Run the Campaign on Strictly State Issues, and This Is Why the Financial Question Was Not Named in Platform.

Washington, July 1.—(Special.)—There has been much talk in Washington over the apparent contradictions of the democratic convention in Pennsylvania, and some of the newspapers up this way which cling to the hope of shoving the silver question into the background are endeavoring to figure a defeat for the Chicago platform and Bryan in the failure of that convention to give specific indorsement to the Chicago platform by name.

"A black eye for Bryan and silver," these people call it; not that they believe it at all, but because they are grasping for straws in their eagerness to make it appear that silver is losing ground. They will have to look farther than Pennsylvania to get any comfort.

The conditions there, as revealed by the convention that has just nominated Jenks for governor, are highly interesting, but they can't be said to be at all comforting to this element, which seems to persist in proclaiming its democracy without granting hat essentially democratic principle of al[illegible]ing the democratic majority to make its atform. When the democrats of Pennsylvania met in 1896 to select a delegation to the democratic national convention there was scarcely a silver man among them. But little attention had been paid to the question and the result was that the gold element was absolutely dominant.

Silver Men Controlled.

The convention of Pennsylvania democrats that has just adjourned was absolutely dominated by the silver men of the state. There was no mistaking the sentiment of the delegates to that convention. Every mention of the name of William J. Bryan brought out the same enthusiasm that it would in a Georgia convention and the Chicago platform was cheered and its principles indorsed on all sides. Indeed I am told by those who were there and who have just got back to Washington that the sentiment was absolutely all one way. The convention did not mention the platform in its resolutions except by indirection, but that was not because of any lack of belief in those principles. In view of the wide split in the ranks of the republicans of the Keystone state, and that this split makes the possibility of a democratic victory if the campaign is fought on state lines, the leaders of the party decided to frame a platform restricting the issues to state matters.

The resolutions reported by the committee were on this line. When they came before the convention there was an effort made by a few men to put in a silver plank, but it was noticeable that the men who supported this effort were for the most part those who were recognized as the gold element in the convention. This put the silver men in the position where, in order to carry out their programme and make a platform restricting to state issues, they were compelled to vote against the insertion of a silver plank. This they did. The reason for doing this must be apparent to anybody familiar at all with the conditions in Pennsylvania. The nomination of William A. Stone by Quay's convention has widened the breach between the two factions in the republican party almost beyond the healing. In the opinion of the shrewdest politicians this nomination may, and probably will, prove the straw to break the back of the little old man, Matt Quay, whose supremacy in the politics of Pennsylvania has been marvelous. The revolt this year is bigger than it has ever been heretofore, for Stone is the cheapest kind of a political henchman and the better element in the republican party makes no secret in its determination to bolt.

In view of this state of affairs the democratic leaders decided that the wise thing for them to do was to make a platform, basing the issue of the campaign on Quayism and nominating a good man who was a strong supporter of the party in 1896 for the first place on the ticket. There were differences as between two men, both good, there was practically no difference as to the platform. The effort to put in a silver plank seems to have grown out of the fight over the nominations and to have been made with the idea of embarrassing the dominant silver element.

Presided Over by Silver Men.

The convention was dominated by Colonel Guffey, the new member of the national committee who was selected in the place of Harrity, because he was a silver man, and probably the most prominent in the state. Guffey is recognized as the Bryan leader of Pennsylvania. He was the power that nominated Jenks, and was in absolute control of the convention. It was under his leadership that the platform was made and it was he and his friends who voted down the proposition to insert a silver resolution, because they felt that to emphasize national issues in a state campaign, with conditions as they are in the state, would injure the party's chances. They felt that should they, by any possibility, elect the governor this year they would be in infinitely better shape to do something practical in 1900 toward carrying the state than they would be on the outside.

It will be noted that the platform adopted contains a distinct declaration of fidelity to the "convictions and declarations of the party on national issues." If that doesn't mean fidelity to the principles of the Chicago platform, what does it mean? Here are the opening words of the Pennsylvania platform:

"The democracy of Pennsylvania, in state convention assembled, renewing their former pledges of fidelity and devotion to the sacred rights of the people and state, and true to the convictions and declarations of the party upon national questions, realize that the issues in the coming state campaign relate peculiarly and transcendentally to the redemption of the state from republican misrule."

MANZANILLO BOMBARDED.

Havana, July 1.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon three American warships bombarded Manzanillo. The Spanish gunboats Cuba Espanola and Guardian and the pontoon Maria answered the fire, lying at anchor off the port, while the gunboats Delgardo Parejo, Estrella and Guantanamo went to meet the American ships and to silence their fire. The combat lasted forty-five minutes. Over forty shells fell in Manzanillo. The Spanish loss was two sailors wounded and eight "bruised." Among the latter were the commander of the gunboat Delgardo Parejo and the physician of the pontoon Maria. The American ships retired toward the northwest by the Manzanillo keys, towing one ship, whose engines were damaged.

THE FLEET JOINED IN ATTACK ON SANTIAGO.

Washington, July 1.—A dispatch was read in the cabinet meeting from Colonel Allen, in charge of the signal station at Playa del Este. He said that the fight was growing furious in all directions. The Spaniards were shelling the Americans as they advanced and Admiral Sampson's fleet was hotly engaged.

No News from American Transports.

Hong Kong, July 1.—The Japanese cruiser Matsushima arrived here today from Manila, which she left on the afternoon of Monday, June 27th. She reports that the American transports had not then arrived. The situation was unchanged, the Spaniards continuing to erect defenses and the insurgents occupying positions within about 2,000 yards of the city. Food was growing scarcer. The Matsushima reports also that when she left Manila harbor there were five German and four British warships there.

THE DAY'S BATTLE WAS A GREAT AMERICAN VICTORY

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finish the work he has so magnificently begun. The engagement yesterday was very heavy for a preliminary fight, but it scores a decided victory for us. I regret to know that Shafter has sustained so heavy a loss, but we may hope that there are not, as he says, many killed. It is, however, probably certain to be true that the loss of an army in an engagement like of yesterday, where the battle line extended over several miles, will be much heavier than is indicated by the first dispatch. It is manifestly impossible in cases where the battle has raged all day and until dark to ascertain with definiteness the loss sustained."

During the early night there was much speculation concerning the reasons for the delay in receiving news from the battle. Captain Nesmith, who is acting as chief signal officer during the temporary absence of General Greely, feared that cable communication with Cuba might have been interrupted and none of the other officials would offer a suggestion as to the reason for the delay.

Early in the evening Secretary Alger went to the white house and remained with the president until the dispatch from General Shafter had been received.

During the evening many prominent officials and members of congress were at the white house, but only a few of them remained for longer than a few minutes. They called merely to ascertain whether any news had been received from Cuba.

THE ASSAULT ON SANTIAGO LED BY GENERAL LAWTON

Playa del Este, Province of Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 11:20 a. m.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—A general assault on the city of Santiago de Cuba by the land and sea forces of the United States began at 7 o'clock this morning.

General Lawton advanced and took possession of Cabona, a suburban of Santiago. Morro castle and the forts at the entrance of the harbor were bombarded by our fleet. The Vesuvius used her dynamite guns with good effect.

The Spanish fleet in the harbor fired on the American troops, who were very close to the city.

Hard fighting all along the American line was in progress at 11 o'clock.

Nine wounded Cubans have been brought in.

THE GREAT DANGER BESETTING THE AMERICANS.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 30, 2 p. m., by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, Filed at Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 1, 8 a. m.—A two..days' visit to the Cuban lines and outposts by a correspondent of the Associated Press has developed a situation which, if not broken by a vigorous and successful attack upon Santiago, may cause much more serious work than has been anticipated with the Spanish forces that have retired from the vicinity of Acerraderos, on the west, and Baiquiri, on the east, to join General Linares.

The forces in Santiago and within the fortified defenses of the city now number 11,000—7,000 regulars and 4,000 volunteers. Concerning the latter, the Cubans allege that they will not fight with any heart, but will lay down their arms. According to Spanish soldiers captured yesterday and held in the camp of General Perez, near Guantanamo, half of the force of men on the Spanish warships had been landed, with all the rapid-fire guns. This would make a total force in the city of 12,000 men, in addition to the protection of the earthworks and forts and the assistance of the ships in the harbor.

To meet this force, or at least to invade its stronghold, the American commanders now have 17,500 men and 4,000 Cubans, the latter to prevent, if possible, flank movements at the expense of the Americans. Now here is the dangerous and most significant feature of the situation: Marching from Manzanillo, 120 miles west of Santiago, and having been on the road for six days, quite well advanced now in his progress, is General Pando with seven battalions aggregating 8,400 men. To oppose him is General Jesus Rabi, with a force of 2,200 Cubans, lying in wait seventeen miles from Santiago, and on two roads.

Now, of course, it would be perfectly possible for General Pando to take his column far to the north and make a junction with the Spanish troops supposed to be on the way from Holguin, and numbering, it is said, 9,000 men. This advance from the north is being held in check by about 1,500 Cubans under General Castillo, who claims to hold the passes.

General Castillo admitted in camp yesterday, as he smoked his cigar and supped his coffee, that his method was to do Indian fighting in the mountain passes. When he was asked what his force would do if flanked, he gravely said he had not thought of that, but he supposed he would have to retire. The object of the Spanish advancing from Manzanillo may be to elude Rabi and by effecting a junction with the Spanish from the north to form an army of 17,500 men.

As a flank on the west end of the American army, facing the city, General Rabi's forces, combined with those of General Castillo, would only give a combatting force of 3,700 Cubans, and the Cubans do not hesitate to run before overwhelming numbers.

Nor is that all of the affair. Leaving the Guantanamo camp of marines and plunging into the woods to the west, the Associated Press correspondent found a force of 800 Cubans, under command of Colonel Perez. This force had variously been estimated at from 1,800 to 2,500 Cubans, but there were certainly not more than 800, as Colonel Perez admitted in the course of conversation, although he had distinctly claimed to have about 2,000. This force of 800 is supposed to be keeping at bay 3,400 Spanish troops who are in the town of Guantanamo. The marines are near this camp, but to the east of it, so that they could do nothing to prevent the Spaniards from moving to the west on the flank of the American army.

In other words, there are to the northeast and west of the army of invasion flanking forces of Spaniards comprising over 20,000 troops, held at bay by less than 5,000 Cubans, whose fighting qualities are as yet rather enigmatical.

WASHINGTON WAITING FOR THE NEWS OF SANTIAGO'S BATTLE

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of the Spanish army from Santiago, and are endeavoring so to shape events that General Shafter's force will not only take Santiago, but will capture the 12,000 Spaniards before they get away northward to effect a juncture with General Pando. Full information as to the possible lines of retreat has been placed at the disposal of the war department. One of the most interesting statements is that of General Manager Cox, of the Spanish-American Mining Company, at Baiquiri, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the country surrounding Santiago. He shows that the two possible lines of retreat are: First, by the road to El Cobre, or, second, by following the line of the Sabanillo and Marto railroad. The first line will be easy for about the first ten miles, or as far as El Cobre, but after that the country is mountainous and barren, and would not afford subsistence, and the pass to reach the central plateau of the island would be difficult. The more likely line of retreat will be along the line of the above mentioned railroad, crossing the Sierra Mestra at El Cristo, a pass 600 feet above the sea, ten miles north of Santiago, which is the lowest pass through the Sierra Mestra for many miles. The country back of this is a rolling plateau of rich agricultural lands. At Manacas, on the railroad, two miles north of the pass, is an iron bridge, consisting of a series of thirty-foot spans on iron trestle. This point is about two miles beyond the Cristo summit, and just beyond this bridge the railroad divides into two branches.

Where Pando Might Be Stopped.

The destruction of this bridge would be the most feasible method of preventing the approach of General Pando's Spanish troops to relieve Santiago. It is probable that if the Spaniards retreat by this road they will make a stand on the plateau at El Cristo and hold the pass of El Cristo. The only other pass through the mountains near this point is at Escandel summit, about six miles in a straight line east of El Cristo pass. Escandel summit is 1,120 feet above the sea, and is reached from Santiago via Caney. The road from Santiago to Caney is fairly good, being wide enough for vehicles. Between Caney and Escandel the road, which is no more than a trail, ascends the mountains, and is very winding and broken. Beyond Escandel, across the summit, the country is heavily timbered and broken, and the roads are not good. It is an ideal country for ambushing. This is probably the only pass through which the Spanish position could be turned should the Spanish troops occupy the Cristo plateau and pass.

The railroad has been fortified by a line of blockhouses protecting the bridges and certain zones of cultivations inclosed between these forts have been planted during all the time of the war and would afford a supply for the army for a certain time. In the meanwhile sweet potatoes could be planted, which in three months would ripen. These zones of cultivation exist along the road as far as San Luis, at which point there is considerable country in cultivation. On the other branch (the Sabinallo branch) the zones of cultivation extend as far as Santiago.

The News from Dewey.

While not prolix in his utterances Admiral Dewey loses no opportunity to keep the navy department informed of the state of affairs at Manila. A dispatch came from him today dated Cavite, June 27th, reporting that conditions remain practically unchanged but not recording the arrival of his re-enforcements. He had some other matters of interest to communicate, but they were not of a character that could be properly made public at this stage. For one thing it can be stated that Admiral Dewey has been particular to avoid committing his government to any particular line of action respecting the future of the Philippines or to do anything that would embarrass General Merritt in framing a policy to meet the needs of the case when he arrives. He has made no official pledges to the insurgent leader, although he has not hesitated to openly praise his good politics and his accomplishments.

So far as the navy department knows the Cadiz fleet is still at Port Said unable to coal, but it is taking no chances on their course and is steadily pressing the arrangements for the dispatch to the Mediterranean of the eastern squadron under Commodore Watson. An evidence of this purpose was made visible today in the packing and forwarding [illegible] boxes of charts of all the waters likely to be traversed by Watson's squadron [illegible]rectly to the ships off Santiago.

THE GREAT FIGHTING BEGINS IN FRONT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA

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slight skirmish is expected, but nothing serious, the captured pacificos alleging that the Spanish main force which was here four days ago, has now been withdrawn into Santiago, in pursuance of a general plan of concentration. Spies report General Linares's continuous retreat from Baiquiri to Santiago. This plan is said to be much against his own wishes, but to be forced upon him by his superior officer, General Toral, commanding at Santiago. It is evident the Spanish stand is to be made inside the strong intrenchments about the city. With well-armed men, eager for a final clash, this stand might well be desperate. The temper of the Spaniards is hard to ascertain. Owing to the Cuban biased estimate of Spanish ability, they predict a merely nominal resistance, but the Americans believe otherwise. Reports that the Spanish are eating horses and the civilians are gathering mangoes in a suburban wood, where some twenty-five have been captured by the American patrol, come in. The Spaniards have, therefore, the spur of hunger. Whether it has broken their fighting spirit, a few days will tell.

The Limit of the Movement.

"The capture of Caney and the possession by the Americans of the plateau is now thought to be the limit of tomorrow's movement. General Lawton's command carries provisions sufficient to last until July 4th. With the present supply train service continuing without any accident, he will easily have food enough to last to July 12th. By that time, according to one well-informed officer, and perhaps sooner, Santiago will be taken.

"This move of the Fifth division will completely turn the Spanish eastern flank. General Kent's command will be able to move up parallel to its present position, acting as a wall against the horde of Spaniards from three strong lines south and west. Should a serious effort be made to prevent General Lawton's gaining the desired plateau, and the Spanish interior force thereby be weakened, General Kent and General Wheeler may be thrown forward and a general engagement precipitated.

"A large detail has been at work all day improving a military road to Caney with a view of the artillery and the supplies for the other force cutting through the woods parallel to old Santiago road. It is also possible that this opening may bring the siege guns inland from the railway that are now working up the coast in the hands of our troops.

The Troops in Excellent Condition.

"The condition of the American troops is excellent. Despite the hard rains and the hot sun, only eighteen men out of General Lawton's 5,593 were reported ill on today's sick call. The other commands are equally well off. The men are full of snap and ginger for the big fight. In preparation for the final assault upon Santiago sixty tried men in each brigade, non-commissioned officers and privates, have been promoted to be wire clippers and they will precede the first firing line about 200 or 300 yards for the purpose of cutting the barbed wire fences of obstruction on the way to the city. Their mission is a most hazardous one, as they will be exposed to the fire of our own men, as well as that of the enemy. The pacificos who have been brought into the American camp during the last few days are in a pitiable condition. Men, women and children are absolutely starving and they welcome American shelter.

"General Shafter has established his headquarters with General Lawton and today hoisted the corps flag. Today the signal corps used observation balloons, obtaining a perfect view of the Spanish entrenchments, the city and harbor."

According to General Shafter's report, the attack on Santiago was begun by the Second division of the Fifth army corps, commanded by Brigadier General H. W. Lawton. This division consists of three brigades, made up as follows:

First brigade, commanded by General J. J. Van Horn, Eighth United States infantry; Twenty-second United States infantry and the Second Massachusetts infantry.

Second brigade, commanding officer unknown, but supposed to be Colonel Bates, First United States infantry, Fourth United States infantry and Twenty-fifth United States infantry.

Third brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Adna R. Chaffee, Seventh United States infantry; Twelfth United States infantry and Seventeenth United States infantry.

It thus appears that the entire division which opened the hostilities of the day is composed of regular troops, seasoned and experienced in battle, with the exception of the Second Massachusetts volunteer infantry, which is regarded as one of the best volunteer organizations of the army.

GERMANY WOULD BE JUSTIFIED

Her Right of Conquest Would Be Equal to That of the United States.

London, July 2.—The Morning Post says editorially this morning:

"We fail to see why the possibility of Germany desiring to obtain a port or an island in the Philippines should excite indignation in the United States. We also fail to see how the United States can prevent Germany from having her own way in the matter. The Americans have no force to spare to fight Germany and they hardly expect another power to undertake that difficult task for them.

"If Germany chooses to make a claim her opportunity is well chosen. The question of right hardly comes in. If America obtains the bulk of the Philippines by conquest she can scarcely pretend to a better moral basis for their tenure than a German claim founded on the power to make it good for a small portion of the group."

Consulting with the Plant People.

Washington, July 1.—The president and Secretary Alger had nearly an hour's conference this afternoon with Vice Pressidents Irwin and Brown, of the Plant System, for the purpose of expediting as far as possible the movements of the troops in the south. There has been some complaint of delays in transportation and confusion in deliveries on the Plant system, and these complaints were gone over with the railroad men. They said there had been exaggeration respecting delays at Tampa and elsewhere, and denied reports of confusion in the railroad arrangements. They said that there were ample facilities for handling any force of troops that might be sent to points on the Plant system, and gave assurances of expeditious work and ample facilities for any service which the system might be called upon by the government.

A Big Grab of Islands.

London, July 2.—According to a dispatch to The Times, from Sydney, N. S. W., the British cruiser Mohawk has annexed eighteen islands of the Santa Cruz and Duff groups in the Pacific.

NO PEACE IN SIGHT.

Spanish Bishop Wants To Inaugurate a Holy War.

Madrid, July 1, 11 a. m.—Premier Sagasta, in an interview today in regard to the peace rumors, said:

"They are absurd. I am astonished that any attention is paid to them. There will not be and cannot be any discussion in regard to this matter. I affirm this absolutely. The government cannot treat for peace now. That action depends upon developments and the government will not act until the proper time.

"While the bishop of Barcelona has declared in favor of peace, the bishop of Segovia has issued a pastoral letter in favor of a holy war. The chamber of agriculture of Barcelona has again petitioned the government in favor of peace and the central committee of the socialist party has issued a circular pointing out the folly of continuing the war, in view of the disposition of the means of the combatants and setting forth that the working people desire peace."

War Feeling Revives.

Madrid, July 1.—9 p. m.—Two cabinet councils have been held today. A revival of the war feeling is noticeable. The clerical organs publish violent articles against the advocates of peace, and the priests are preaching a war to the bitter end. The conservatives also decry against the idea of peace at the present moment.

Appointments to West Point.

Washington, July 1.—The president has made the following appointments of cadets at large to the United States military academy: Ulysses S. Grant, third, of New York city; Charles S. Hoyt, of Washington; Grayson M. P. Murphy, of Philadelphia; Charles F. Smith, son of Major Allen Smith, of the First cavalry; Louis Turtle, alternate, Washington.

"Scorchers" Unfit for the Army.

Chicago, July 1.—Dr. S. C. Staunton, who has charge of the examination of recruits for the United States regular army in this city, has caused a sensation among medical men by declaring that an habitual fast rider of bicycles, or a "scorcher," is unfit physically to serve as a soldier in the army.

THE PUBLIC

ARE CAUTIONED against spurious waters served out of refilled **APOLLINARIS** bottles or out of bottles with labels and cork brands resembling those used for **APOLLINARIS.**

The **imprisonment** of a Philadelphia offender, who was heavily fined, and the **indictment** of one in Chicago, is assurance that all complaints made to us of such illegal practices will receive vigorous attention.

United Agency Company, 503 Fifth Ave., New York,
Sole Agents of
THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD., LONDON.

Victorious

America's Greatest Medicine Conquers Disease and Suffering.

Impure blood is the foe of mankind, the cause and promoter of scrofula, salt rheum, boils, sores, pimples and eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, malaria, and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes these diseases by making the blood rich and pure.

"I was afflicted with ulcerated sore throat, and a physician told my husband to get me a blood purifier. He bought me two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla which relieved me before I had finished the second bottle." MRS. J. M. MAYO, Camilla, Ga.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SIGSBEE'S SHIP FIGHTS SPANIARD

The St. Paul Returns from an Exciting Cruise.

ENGAGED A SPANISH BOAT

The Battle Took Place Off St. Juar de Porto Rico.

THE TERROR COMES OUT GAMELY

Sigsbee Plays with the Little Monster Until He Gets It Within Range and Then Delivers Shells.

New York, July 1.—The St. Paul arrived in port tonight and anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I. She left Mole St. Nicholas early last Tuesday and has come here for coal, ammunition and stores, also to have some slight repairs made to her starboard engine.

Captain Sigsbee and the officers are absolutely inaccessible to press representatives who went off to the ship when she had anchored, even permission to board the vessel being refused. Considerable information was obtained, nevertheless, from a copy of the St. Paul's war budget, the oracle of the ship, which was obtained. The St. Paul's great exploit on her last trip was the disabling of the Spanish torpedo boat Terror off the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico, and being regarded so by the crew, the account of it occupies the first place on the first page. When the cruiser Isabel II came out of the harbor of San Juan at about noon of June 22d covering the Terror, which was with her, from sight, the Spaniards thought it was the St. Louis, which had been there a short time before and known to have a small armament and not the St. Paul, which was going to be met.

They Were Looking for a Prize.

In the expectation of seeing a fine prize brought into port, the Spaniards gathered in great crowds along the harbor wall. The engagement lasted a little over half an hour, during which the St. Paul fired about 190 shots, three of them hitting the Terror, smashing one of her engines, killing the chief engineer and another man, taking off the legs of a third and wounding five others. So badly was the Terror injured that small vessels were lashed to her sides to prevent her from sinking, while a tug boat towed her in.

The budget says:

"We came off the port on the 22d. The weather was fair, the trade wind blowing fresh from the eastward and raising somewhat of a sea. At about 12:40 o'clock the third-class cruiser Isabel II came out and steaming under the Morro until she was abreast of the batteries, commenced edging out toward us, firing at such a long range that her shots were ineffective. As her purpose evidently was to put us within fire of the batteries, we took but little notice of her, lying still and occasionally sending out larger shells at her to try the range. Soon afterwards she dropped to the westward, and the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, or it may have been her sister ship, the Furor, was sighted steaming along shore under the batteries.

Then the Shooting Began.

"Captain Sigsbee watched her for a while and worked along with her, in order to separate her from the cruiser and keep her in the rough of the sea if she came for us. She then headed for us, firing straight as far as direction went, but her shots fell short. When within range of our guns the signal 'commence firing' was made, and for several minutes we let fly our starboard battery at her from 5,500 to 6,000 yards, the shells striking all around her. This stopped her and she turned her broadside to us, and her fire soon ceased. She then headed in shore, to the southward and westward, going slow, and it was evident to all on board that she was crippled, drifting well leeward of the main harbor entrance. Off the Morro she flashed some signal to the shore and afterwards a tug came out and towed her into the harbor.

"All this time the cruiser was firing at us, and some of her shots fell pretty close. The cruiser followed the Terror back toward the port, and soon afterwards was joined by a gunboat and the two steamed under the batteries to the eastward. But when the St. Paul, making an inshore turn, seemed to be going for them they returned to the harbor and we saw no more of them."

The health of the crew on the St. Paul, which numbers 460 men, exclusive of officers, is excellent, not a case of serious illness being reported.

The St. Paul has two Spanish marine mines on board, which were caught in the Marblehead's propeller in Guantanamo bay.

NO NEWSPAPERS IN CHICAGO TODAY

Publishers Strike Against Their Stereotyping Force.

STOP THEIR NEWSPAPERS

Chicagoans Will Not Hear of the War News This Morning.

STEREOTYPERS ASKED AN ADVANCE

The Reply Was That Every Newspaper in the City Would at Once Suspend Publication for Several Days Until They Can Get New Forces.

Chicago, July 1.—The following bulletin was posted at every Chicago newspaper office this evening at 10 o'clock:

"At 8 o'clock this (Friday) evening the Stereotypers' Union notified the newspaper publishers of Chicago that unless their demands for an increase of wages from $3.25 to $4 per day, a reduction of the working day from eight to seven hours, with payment at the rate of 75 cents per hour for all over time, and other concessions were at once accorded them, they would refuse to return to work.

"In consequence of this action The ——, in common with all other Chicago papers, will not appear Saturday."

This action of the newspapers was in pursuance of an understanding recently entered into, including, among other provisions, this agreement:

"In event of a strike in any of the departments of one or more of the Chicago daily newspaper offices, the mechanical resources of all our offices shall be pooled to the extent and with the purpose that no newspaper shall be published unless and until all the newspapers can be promptly published on the same day."

The stereotypers have been averaging from $19.50 to $22 per week of six days on evening papers and from $24 to $27 on morning papers.

It is anticipated that the influx of stereotypers from all parts of the country will be so great that the suspense of publication will continue only a few days.

SEVERE STORM IN MARIETTA.

Telephone Poles Blown Down and Trees Uprooted.

Marietta, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—A small cyclone struck Marietta about 2 o'clock today. The sun was broiling hot and there was seemingly no air stirring; a small cloud that no one expected to get any rain from came up from the southeast and was not noticed until a few drops of rain fell. Suddenly a furious roaring was heard and the storm came down upon the town without warning. Trees and telegraph poles were blown down promiscuously. One large tree was blown across the residence of City Clerk R. E. Lawhon, but no serious damage was done. Several of the main streets have been blockaded all the afternoon as there were so many trees, wires and poles down that the street authorities have been unable with the extra force hired to move the obstructions. It was one of the worst storms that has visited Marietta in many years, but no damage resulted except to the telephone company and to a few fences and barns.

OFFICER RUNS DOWN A GANG

And Lodges the Miscreants in LaFayette, Ala., Jail.

Opelika, Ala., July 1.—(Special.)—For some time the northern section of this county has been infected with a gang of gamblers, murderers and incendiaries, and all efforts to capture or identify them have failed. It was known that a murderer from Cedartown, Ga., and one from Anniston, Ala., were in gang. Two hundred and fifty dollars reward had been offered for several of the gang, but no one could locate them. They have maintained a reign of terror for some time, the last crimes charged to them being the burning of the home and barn of Hon. W. C. Thomas, president of the East Alabama Fair Association. For some time ex-Deputy Sheriff J. M. Johnson has been on their trail and yesterday ran the gang to earth and captured them all. They are now lodged in jail in Lafayette and some of them boast of their crimes. Johnson will receive the rewards.

STATE EXPERIMENTAL STATION.

Professor Quaintance Elected as Horticulturist Yesterday.

Griffin, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the board of trustees today, Professor A. L. Quaintance, of Lake City, Fla., was elected horticulturist of the state experimental station, to take the place made vacant by the appointment of Professor Starnes to the chair of horticulture in the State university.

Funeral of Dr. G. W. Farrar.

Dawson, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—The remains of Dr. G. W. Farrar were interred today in the city cemetery with Masonic honors. Dr. Farrar was eighty-six years of age and was one of Dawson's oldest and most prominent physicians and well-to-do citizens. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was the father-in-law of Mayor W. B. Cheatham, and the stores of the city were closed this afternoon during funeral services through respect to the deceased.

Torpedo Boats at Southport.

Southport, N. C., July 1.—(Special.)Torpedo-boats Gwin, Lieutenant Williams, and Talbot, Lieutenant Schumaker, arrived here tonight for water. They are from Newport, R. I., to Key West and will sail for Charleston in the morning.

WAR FOR WATER.

That Is the Situation in Opelika at the Present Time.

Opelika, Ala., July 1.—(Special.)—There will very likely be a clash between the city authorities and the waterworks company soon. The water now being furnished is almost too bad to drink, and is considered dangerous to health by many here even when filtered. Any branch with water in it is a welcome thing to the waterworks company, and they are pumping much mud and sediment on account of the drought.

It is also believed here that the visitation of typhoid fever we are now having is caused by the impurity of the water, and some very grave questions have been before the council recently regarding it. The company is owned by Philadelphia parties, who also built the LaGrange and Dawson, Ga., plants. Dawson declared their contract null and void last year, while last week LaGrange pulled out of her contract. It carries its own meaning, for it is not the first time that monopolies have held the people in their grasp. A storm is brewing, though, that may result in righting many wrongs not mentioned.

Small Cyclone Near Eufaula.

Eufaula, Ala., July 1.—(Special.)—A small cyclone, accompanied by heavy rain, swept over this city late this afternoon lasting for nearly an hour. Trees were broken and twisted. The smokestack of the Chewaller mills was blown down. A large glass show window in the Ross building was demolished. The floor in the river wagon bridge was blown up. Shutters and roofs of residences were torn and fences were damaged. The injury to crops cannot be ascertained, but it is not thought will be very serious.

Eight Companies of Negroes.

Montgomery, Ala., July 1.—The adjutant general of the state says he has accepted eight companies of negro soldiers which will make the two battalions due from Alabama under the second call for volunteers. They will be placed with a negro battalion already mustered in and now at Mobile, making a full regiment. The officers are all white.

Death of Mrs. Hattie Hobart.

Decatur, Ala., July 1.—(Special.)—Mrs. Hattie Hobart died today after an illness of one year. Mrs. Hobart was the wife of Conductor Tom Hobart, one of the oldest men in the service of the Louisville and Nashville, and her death under peculiarly sad circumstances, is universally mourned, as she was a most admirable woman known for her far-reaching works of charity. The funeral will occur Sunday.

Kyle Will Serve Anyway.

Decatur, Ala., July 1.—(Special.)—First Lieutenant Neely M. Pride, Company E, First Alabama, on recruiting duty here, says that Major Kyle has never resigned his commission as captain of Company E, and he has no idea that Kyle would retire from the service on account of the war department refusing to accept him as major of the Third battalion, but would drop back to the rank of captain.

Boy Injured by Torpedo.

Decatur, Ala., July 1.—(Special.)—While playing with a large railroad torpedo today, Vickroy, the eight-year-old son of T. P. Hodges, night train dispatcher for the Southern, struck the torpedo with a hammer, causing it to explode with fearful damage to the little fellow. His left hand was nearly blown from his wrist, his right thumb shattered, his right eye destroyed, his face lacerated and severe wounds caused by the rebound of the hammer inflicted on his body, from which internal injuries are feared. At this hour physicians cannot state whether the boy will die.

PROCLAIMED A REPUBLIC.

Aguinaldo Plans It Under Protection of United States and Great Britain.

London, July 1.—A representaive of General Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, who served with him during the last insurrection and who is now in London, is quoted in an interview as saying that before Auginaldo left Hong Kong he promised Rear Admiral Dewey (then commodore) not to enter Manila until the arrival of the American troops.

Aguinaldo's representative says he has just received a dispatch from Cavite saying a republic has been proclaimed there by General Aguinaldo, under the protection of the United States, and approved by Great Britain and Japan.

Continuing, the representative of the Philippine leader asserts that he has been in Berlin, where he saw the under secretary for the foreign office, who declared that all Germany wanted was that the existing import tariff would not be altered by a republic being established in the Philippine islands, or at least that preference be not given to any other nation.

DEWEY IS DISAPPOINTED.

The Non-Arrival of the Transports Gives Him Uneasiness.

London, July 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated June 28th, via Hong Kong, says that the non-arrival of the American troops has grievously disappointed Admiral Dewey, but the Americans still count on celebrating the 4th of July in Manila. It is reported Admiral Von Diedrichs sent two vessels away on learning that America regarded his attitude as unfriendly. A wholly improved feeling now exists. The American officers express confidence in their ability to dispose of any ships Spain can now send, but in view of the alleged strength of Admiral Camara's squadron the wish is expressed that the Americans had at least one battleship.

DECLINED BY DIEDRICHS.

He Refused the Offer of the Spaniards.

Berlin, July 1.—The following dispatch has been received from Hong Kong: "According to trustworthy intelligence from Manila, the Spanish governor general had a few days ago, at his own request, a meeting with Admiral Diedrichs, the commander of the German naval forces in the far east, in order to propose, in behalf of the Spanish government, that Manila should be handed into the provisional charge of a neutral commander. The proposal was rejected by Admiral Diedrichs in view of the American blockade."

THE METHODIST CHURCH CLAIM.

Committee Resumes Investigation of How It Was Carried Through.

Washington, July 1.—The sub-committee on claims continued today its investigation of the circumstances attending the passage of the Southern Methodist Publishing claim. Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, was examined. He reviewed letters which he had received and conversations had with Barbee and others interested in the claim, which he declared justified him in believing that no contract existed for the payment of any appreciable part of the recovery to any agent. Tomorrow other representatives and some senators will be examined along the lines followed in the case of Mr. Gaines, the purpose being to ascertain whether or not deception was practiced by those directly interested.

On the Way to Shafter.

Tampa, Fla., July 1.—Early last Tuesday morning the transport Louisiana sailed from the Port Tampa docks bound for Santiago with re-enforcement for General Shafter. She lifted her cables from the pier during the dark hours of the dawn and with a parting blast of her whistle started on her journey for the enemy's land. Her departure was marked for the quiet manner in which she almost stole away from the docks. It resembled the old-time Cuban filibustering expedition and the hour selected for sailing was in keeping with the Cuban custom. The Louisiana carried 150 recruits under command of Captain W. H. W. James for General Shafter's army, the Thirty-second ambulance corps, consisting of nineteen privates, one officer, twelve recruits, eight horses, two bell horses, forty ambulance mules, 130 pack mules, ten ambulances and twenty-eight packers.

PETTUS PETULANT; HOLDS HIS OWN

The Aged Alabamian Is Still Full of the Fire of Youth.

DON CAFFERY TWITS HIM

But the Old Man Stands Straight Up for Fire.

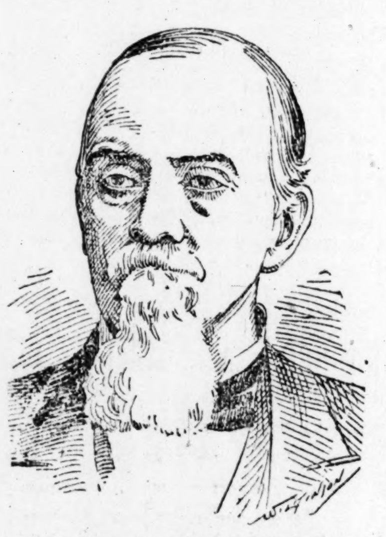
HE FORCES CAFFERY TO GIVE IN

Hawaiian Debate Enlivened by a Passage Between the Senators from Louisiana and Alabama—the Latter on Top.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, July 1.—The heat of the day was apparent in the Hawaiian debate in the senate, when Mr. Pettus said he had no respect for legislative filibustering, and just as little respect for a majority that would attempt to prevent full and free debate.

In opening his argument bearing directly upon Hawaiian annexation, he said it was not a party question, and could not be made so by one man or a few men. "Even if it were a party question," said he, "we were all Americans, and I hope, patriots, before we joined any party."



SENATOR PETTUS, of Alabama,
Whose Presbyterianism Stood in the Way of Sufficiently Strong Speech.

Mr. Pettus then entered upon a legal and constitutional argument in support of the resolutions taken. In the course of a sharp issue with Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, who had antagonized the resolutions on constitutional grounds, he maintained that no lawyer, no court could construe correctly a provision of the constitution without considering all of its parts.

Took Issue with Caffery.

Mr. Pettus took issue with Mr. Caffery, who had argued that the acquisition of Louisiana territory, by act of congress, was unconstitutional. He related the anecdote of the 'possum hunter who sawed off the limb of a tree on which a 'possum had taken refuge, thus letting the 'possum fall to the ground, but himself falling with it.

He applied the anecdote to Mr. Caffery, who, he said, had "sawed himself off," for if there was force in Mr. Caffery's argument, Louisiana was not legally in the union, and he had come to the senate bringing with him the contention that he had no right to a seat.

"It will be strange news to the people of Louisiana," he said, "that their senator is denying his right to represent them here."

Mr. Pettus ridiculed Mr. Caffery's argument that the question ought to be submitted to the people of Hawaii. He said such an argument had a moral, but no constitutional bearing, and while it might be a fit presentation to children in the nursery, it would have no force with senators. It was too adolescent.

Mr. Caffery replied tartly that as between the adolescent expressions of sympathy and the senilities of age, he would prefer the former.

Mr. Pettus, stung by Mr. Caffery's retort, said: "The senator from Louisiana has made use of a custom of the senate for a grossly improper purpose. He rose to ask me a question, and under the fraud of asking me the question, he sought to denounce me personally. Senators ought not to do such small things. No interruption is proper except for the purpose of a question or of obtaining information. And the man who does interrupt another for the purpose of offering an insult—well, Mr. President, I was brought up a Presbyterian, and cannot properly characterize such conduct."

A Sharp Report.

Mr. Caffery—Will the senator permit me to interrupt him?"

"No, I will not," declared Mr. Pettus. "I will not again be interrupted. I am an old man, Mr. President, but this was the first time I was ever insulted in the United States senate by such language, and I don't intend to tolerate it."

Mr. Caffery absolutely disclaimed that he had intended his remark as an insult. It was, he said, merely a set-off to Mr. Pettus's statement regarding adolescence.

Mr. Pettus had begun a discussion of the present war when he was interrupted by his colleague, Mr. Morgan, who read an Associated Press dispatch from Playa del Este announcing that the battle of Santiago had begun and fighting was proceeding along the entire line.

"There, Mr. President," said Mr. Pettus, "the fight is going on along the entire line, and it behooves every man to support the government, to support the army and the navy of the United States in all her actions. We ought to support the president of the United States. How many died in the fight today nobody can say. But I pray God that those brave men of ours, if die they must, may die with shouts of victory in their ears."

Mr. Pettus said one of the objections urged against Hawaiian annexation was that the acquisition of that territory would compel the United States to construct and maintain at enormous expense a powerful navy and perhaps maintain a large standing army.

"It may lead the United States to build a great navy," said he.

"I hope to God it will. I will welcome the day when our navy will be so powerful that no nation on earth will ever dare to offer us an insult."

Mr. Mallory Speaks.

In beginning a legal argument against Hawaiian annexation, Mr. Mallory, of Florida, said the question involved a new departure in governmental policy, an increase in our army and navy and the establishment of a system of government in a colony of the United States which never heretofore had existed. He maintained that the resolutions presented were fundamentally wrong and ought not to be adopted. In the course of his remarks Mr. Mallory quoted a decision of the supreme court handed down by Chief Justice Marshall to show that territory could be acquired either by conquest or by treaty, but neither mode of acquiring territory was indicated by the supreme court.

The Name Demanded.

A sequel to the Bailey-Grosvenor incident of Wednesday in the house furnished an incident of more noise and sensational interest today. Mr. Bailey demanded the name of the democratic congressman who was said to have written the article. Mr. Grosvenor refused to give it. Mr. Bailey had the democratic members stand up to disavow the authorship of the article, which those present did. Previously Mr. Grosvenor said he thought the time had come when the author of the article should come forth and acknowledge it. The house adjourned until Tuesday.

DEFERRED UNTIL NEXT TERM.

Supplement War Revenue Bill Will Not Now Be Acted Upon.

Washington, July 1.—The sub-committee of the senate committee on finance, having in charge the supplement war bill, today decided to postpone action upon it until next session.

This decision was reached at a meeting of the sub-committee held today. Some of the members advocated immediate action upon the bill, but a majority held that it would be wiser to postpone the report long enough to furnish an opportunity to make a test of the law as it now stands. In the meantime the committee will continue its investigations during the recess and it is believed will be able to cover the ground more completely than would be possible at this time.

The bill dealing with the period of liquor storage, extending the "outage" time for leakage, was also postponed.

Denounce Alliance with Foreigners.

Trenton, N. J., July 1.—The national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians finished its work at 7 o'clock tonight and adjourned sine die. The election of officers resulted as follows: John P. Keating, of Chicago, national president; James O'Sullivan, of Philadelphia, national secretary; P. T. Moran, of Washington, D. C., national treasurer, and P. J. O'Connor, Savannah, Ga.; Edward J. Slattery, Massachusetts; N. J. Burns, Indiana; Patrick A. O'Neil, Pennsylvania, national directors. Boston was selected for holding the next national convention in May, 1900. In the resolutions adopted the proposed Anglo-American alliance was condemned, as well as any alliance with any European powers.

The Civil Service Rules.

Washington, July 1.—Commissioners Harlow and Brewer, of the civil service commission, yesterday had a long conference at the white house with the president, Attorney General Griggs and Secretary Bliss in regard to a number of proposed changes in the civil service rules. It is understood that the heads of a number of the executive departments had recommended the extension of the rules so as to include certain specified places in the service, and that other places be exempted. No definite decision was reached on all of the questions involved, but it is expected that a conclusion will have been arrived at within a few days, when the president will issue an order covering the cases under discussion.

Use Only Marked Postage Stamps.

Washington, July 1.—In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject, the commissioner of internal revenue today stated that postage stamps could not be used in place of revenue stamps except such as had been imprinted by the government with the letters "I. R." If the ordinary postage stamps not so imprinted were used for internal revenue purposes, the documents or articles to which they were applied would be regarded as unstamped and treated accordingly. Attention is also called to the fact that imprinted stamps cannot be used in payment of postage.

Held Up by Masked Men.

El Paso, Tex., July 1.—The Texas and Pacific westbound passenger train was held up by three masked men tonight at 10 o'clock five miles west of Stanton and 300 miles east of El Paso. The Pacific Express Company's safe was blown open with dynamite. No one was hurt and it is not known what the robbers secured. The bloodhounds from Pecos and two posses from Midland, Tex., are now after the robbers.

An Extra Session of Congress.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 1.—Henry C. Payne has just returned from Washington, where he attended a conference of the monetary conference committee. In an interview today Mr. Payne gave it as his opinion that an extra session of congress would be called for next March for the purpose of financial legislation, providing there was a republican majority in both houses.

Ordered to Leave Egyptian Waters.

New York, July 1.—A special to The Tribune, dated Port Said, Egypt, June 30th, 11 p. m., says: The Ignacio de Loyola arrived here this evening with 2,100 tons of coal. Acting upon instructions from Cairo, the governor of Port Said has forbidden any further trans-shipment of coal in Egyptian waters, and a communication from the Egyptian government has been handed to the Spanish consul general here desiring him to request Admiral Camara to withdraw his fleet from Port Said as soon as possible.

Fell Between the Cars.

Decatur, Ala., July 1.—(Special.)—While running across the top of a freight train in the lower yards of the Louisville and Nashville railroad today, Louis Mautter fell between a cattle and a flat car and was instantly killed, the wheels passing directly over his head and left shoulder. Mautter's death must have been instantaneous, as he had just left hte switch foreman about five minutes previous to his body being found. Mautter was a young German and had only been on the road about a month. He had just gone back to work after recovering from nearly losing a foot. He was thirty years of age, with a wife and two small children. This makes the third man killed in the yards this summer.

Dr. Barbee Will Attend.

Decatur, Ala., July 1.—(Special.)—With the convening of the annual Methodist conference of the Decatur district tomorrow which will last three days, it is announced that Rev. Dr. Barbee, one of the agents of the Methodist book concern, will be present during the session. It is expected that Dr. Barbee will be called on by the conference for an explanation of his part in the Stahlman and book concern appropriation scandal. Dr. Barbee was the first pastor of the First Methodist church here, fifty years ago, and this is his first visit to the city since then.

Secretary Day Given a Degree.

Ann Arbor, Mich., July 1.—The degree of master of arts was conferred upon the Hon. William R. Day, secretary of state, by the University of Michigan at today's commencement exercises. The address of the day, upon "The Old World and the New," was delivered by Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of Cornell university.

Lillian Russell Files Answer.

Trenton, N. J., July 1.—Lillian Russell has filed an answer in the court of chancery denying that she has deserted her husband, John Chatterton, known on the stage as Senor Perugini. She declares that her absence from his home has been made necessary by her business, and she prays the dismissal of his suit for divorce.

RAY'S REGIMENT TO RECEIVE FLAG

Governor Atkinson Will Deliver Presentation Address.

ON NEXT MONDAY IN MACON

In Addition to Flag Presentation Many Entertainments.

TWO FUNERALS IN MACON YESTERDAY

Epworth League Installs Officers. Meeting of Veterans—Wesleyan's Field Agent, Etc.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—Governor Atkinson will be present in Macon on July 4th and will make the address in presenting a flag in behalf of the Macon Public Library Association and the people of this city to Colonel Ray's regiment of immunes. The response will be made by one or more of the officers of Colonel Ray's regiment. The flag presentation will be one of the main features of the great July celebration to be held at Camp Price and the Central City park, under the auspices of the library. Several of the captains and other commissioned men of Colonel Ray's regiment are talented gentlemen and eloquent speakers, and the responses to Governor Atkinson's address will be highly entertaining. Colonel Ray's regiment of 1,000 men will have been uniformed and well drilled by July 4th, and they will present an imposing appearance. The indications are there will be a great crowd in attendance from all the country cantiguous to Macon. The railroads will give reduced rates.

A series of entertainments will be given for the benefit of the people. In addition to the military feature, there will be brass band concerts, walking matches, baseball, bicycle races and kindred amusements.

Governor Atkinson will be the special guest of the library association and he will be elegantly entertained. No doubt his presentation address will be a notable oration.

Two Funerals in Macon.

The funeral services of Mr. James Findlay were held this evening at 6 o'clock from St. Paul's church and were largely attended. Rev. H. O. Judd officiated. There were many floral offerings. The pallbearers were: Messrs. Ed Polhill, Thomas Fullam, Albert Jones, J. N. Geeslin, James McCardle and Robie Craig. The interment was at Riverside.

The funeral services of Mr. Joel T. Callaway, Sr., were held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from the residence of his son, Mr. Joel T. Callaway, Jr., 129 Magnolia street. A long procession of mourners followed the body to Rose Hill cemetery, where it was interred.

Installation of Officers.

At a meeting of the Epworth League of Mulberry street Methodist church, held tonight in the annex of the church, the new officers were installed, to-wit: W. B. King, president; Mrs. J. L. Gerdine, vice president; Miss Janie Hendrick, second vice president; Mrs. W. W. Pinson, third vice president; Charles Murphy, secretary; Howell Erminger, treasurer.

Meeting of Veterans.

There was a largely attended meeting tonight at the courthouse of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Bibb preparatory to attending the reunion in Atlanta. The Bibb association, of which Colonel C. M. Wiley is commander, will send a large delegation to the reunion.

Wesleyan's Field Agent.

The trustees of Wesleyan Female college have elected Rev. William E. Mumford field agent of the institution, and he will soon start upon his work. For nearly five years he has been the efficient and faithful traveling agent of the South Georgia Conference Orphan home, and it is expected that he will greatly advance the interests of Wesleyan. James O. Branch, chairman, J. D. Hammond, W. F. Cook, A. M. Wynn and C. W. White were appointed by the board of trustees of Wesleyan a committee for the purpose of advertising the preacher and members of the Methodist church, south, within the north and south Georgia and Florida conferences on the powers and duties of the agent, Rev. Mumford, elected by the board. The committee has just issued an address in accordance with the above instructions.

ADMIRAL CAMARA'S FLEET.

It Divides Into Two Squadrons, Going East and West.

Cairo, July 1.—It is believed that part Admiral Camara's squadron intends to proceed westward and the rest eastward. The local colliers, it appears, intended trying to go to the Red sea to transship their coal to the Spaniards there, but they were not permitted to do so because it would be a breach of neutrality. Admiral Camara can only coal from one of his own colliers in the Red sea.

Yearlings Sold at Sheepshead Bay.

New York, July 1.—A number of yearlings were sold at Sheepshead Bay today, those bringing $750 and over being as follows:

Chestnut colt, by Albert-Hoodoo, Julius Bauer, $1,000.

Bay colt, by Albert-Lora, William Clark, $800.

Chestnut colt, by Order-Palace, Julius Bauer, $900.

Chestnut colt, by Candlemas-Rosemont, M. F. Dwyer, $800.

Bay colt, by Candlemas-Formosa, J. A. Barrot, $800.

Bay colt, by Bramble-Miss Nailer, C. Paget, $1,300.

Chestnut colt, by Harry O'Fallon-Opal, M. F. Dwyer, $850.

Bay colt, by Order-Hattie B., Julius Bauer, $1,600.

Bay colt, by Xavier-Cynthiana, T. J. Healey, $750.

The Teachers of Talbot.

Talbotton, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—The Talbot county teachers institute has closed a most successful session, a large number of resident and visiting teachers being in attendance. The meetings were conducted by County School Commissioner O. D. Gorman in well arranged programmes and discussions for each day. The school interests of the county are in prosperous condition, the teachers are capable and zealous, while the people are liberal and enterprising in their maintenance of the schools.

Held for Trial.

Charleston, S. C., July 1.—Alonzo Rodgers, Israel McKnight, H. S. Stokes, Moultrie Epps, Henry Godwin, N. V. Wood and W. A. Webster were arraigned before United States Commissioner Smith in this city today on the charge of murdering F. B. Baker, the negro postmaster who was lynched at Lake City last February. A short time ago J. R. Newham turned state's evidence, implicating the men who were arraigned here today, together with others. Baker's wife and Newham were questioned today and both gave graphic accounts of the tragedy. Commissioner Smith sent the prisoners back to jail and the case will go up to the district court.

Destruction of the Hotel Roanoke.

Roanoke, Va., July 1.—A most disastrous fire occurred here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, which resulted in the complete destruction of Hotel Roanoke, one of the chain of hotels erected by the Norfolk and Western railroad during the boom period of 1883. The fire started in the bakery from a defective flue and spread with marvelous rapidity and in less than fifteen minutes the entire building was a mass of flames which the fire department was powerless to check.

Arrest of a Fugitive Banker.

Mammoth Springs, Ark., July 1.—H. G. King, ex-president of the bank of this place, which failed about two years ago, and who is under indictment in the Fulton county circuit court for embezzlement, has been arrested at St. Anthony Falls, Idaho. King absconded after the collapse of the bank and has since been living in Idaho. A telegram from Sheriff Hamilton, of this county, who went after King, states that the ex-banker has been arrested and has arranged to give bond for his appearance in court at this place.

FIREWORKS !

Come to Headquarters for 4th of July Fireworks !

Firecrackers, per box	$1 00	Whistling bombs, per doz	10c
4-ball Roman candles, per dozen	15c	3-inch serpents, per doz	10c
6-ball Roman candles, per doz	20c	4-inch serpents, per doz	15c
4-ounce rockets, per doz	25c	Japan torpedoes, 10s, per package	5c
6-ounce rockets, per doz	35c	Japan torpedoes, 25s, per package	10c
8-ounce rockets, per doz	55c	No. 1 cannon crackers, per package	5c
No. 1 mines, per doz	50c	No. 2 cannon crackers, per package	10c
Large colored lights, each	5c	Large brilliant stars, each	05c
Small colored lights, per doz	10c	Small brilliant stars, per doz	10c

A. W. FARLINGER. 321-323 Peachtree.

BANKERS GUARANTEE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION OF ATLANTA, GA.

Four Years Old. Born in the South.

A healthy youngster, strong and vigroous, fulfilling every promise and making warm friends among the best people wherever known.

Its first policy was issued four years ago. It has been a success from the very beginning. Notwithstanding the sharp and oftentimes unfair competition of our competitors of the north, with their many millions of dollars back of them, and the hard times following low price of cotton and war with Spain, this Association has made substantial gains, both in new business and assets. The receipts of the beneficiaries of deceased policy holders show prompt payment in full and before due.

This Association is not run in the interest of any clique or combination—it is a policy holders' company. It is planned right and, with continued careful, conservative management, it will continue to seatter blessings during the coming century.

For information address

CRAIG COFIELD, Gen. Mgr.,
539-545 Equitable Building,
ATLANTA, GA.

Yellow Fever on Board.

Wilmington, N. C., July 1.—The dispatch barkentine Anna, twenty-four days out from Para, Brazil, is under quarantine at Southport on account of having lost one of its crew from yellow fever. There is no alarm here, as the strictest precautions are being enforced by Quarantine Physician A. R. Thomas. The vessel is bound for Wilmington to take a cargo of naval stores for a foreign port, but will quite likely not be allowed to pass up.

The Treaty Is Signed.

London, July 2.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister to China, and Prince Ching have signed the Wei-Hai-Wei convention.

Delegation to Reunion.

Nashville, Tenn., July 1.—(Special.)—Frank Cheatham Bivouac of Confederate Veteransmet tonight and elected a delegation of nine strong men to attend the Atlanta reunion. The delegation includes S. A. Cunningham, editor of The Veteran; U. R. Garrett, Brad Nichol, Shade A. Murray, F. S. Harris, J. C. Lofton, Ross H. Andley, J. L. Hill and J. H. Curry.

To Spend the Day at Chickamauga.

Little Rock, Ark., July 1.—A distinguished party will leave Little Rock at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning for Chickamauga to spend Sunday and the Fourth of July, returning Wednesday. The party will consist of Governor Dan W. Jones, Secretary of State Hull, Adjutant General Neel and Commissioner Vincenheller and Messrs. P. W. Crawford, W. S. McCain, F. J. O'Brien, Frank Pace, of Harrison; S. E. Waterman, of Newport; John Horner and J. C. Rembert, of Helena.

Nominations Confirmed.

Washington, July 1.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

United States volunteer infantry, Third regiment: To be captain, Wade H. Westmoreland, of Georgia.

To be first lieutenant: William Albert Jones, of Georgia.

Ninth Regiment—To be captains: Walter A. Dayton, of Louisiana; Henry A. Chandler, of Texas; Clarence A. Windus, of Texas.

New Japanese Cabinet.

Washington, July 1.—A telegram received at the Japanese legation today states that the emperor has appointed the following cabinet as successors to Marquis Ito and his colleagues who resigned their portfolios:

Count Okuma, premier and minister for foreign affairs.

Count Itagaki, minister of the interior.

Mr. M. Oishi, minister of agriculture and commerce.

Mr. Yashisi, minister of communications.

Mr. G. Ohigashi, minister of justice.

Mr. Ozaki, minister of education.

Two members of Marquis Ito's cabinet retain their portfolios in the new cabinet, namely, Count Saigo, minister of marine, and Viscount Katsura, minister of war.

The new ministers form the first party cabinet ever organized in Japan. They represent a coalition of the two leading political parties, the progressionists and the liberals.

Removing All the Democrats.

Raleigh, N. C., July 1.—(Special.)—There was a genuine sensation here today among the clerks and deputy revenue collectors in Collector Duncan's office when it became known that upon his application all the clerks save two has been designated deputy collectors, so that he could remove them at pleasure and thus evade the civil service. He has removed all the field deputies and issued commissions to the old clerks until July 15th, so as to give them time to make business arrangements. All the men thus summarily ousted are democrats and all who are being put in are republicans. Duncan asserts that the same thing has been done, only more slowly, in other districts.

All the Officers Are Negroes.

Raleigh, N. C., July 1.—(Special.)—The appointment of the field and staff officers of the Third regiment volunteers, colored, was completed tonight. All are negroes. They are Colonel James H. Young, of Raleigh; Lieutenant Colonel Charles L. Taylor, of Charlotte; Major Andrew J. Haywood, of Raleigh, and Major E. E. Smith, of Goldsboro; Adjutants Abraham Middleton and David P. Lane, Surgeons Thomas R. Mask, J. A. Dellinger and M. T. Pope; Quartermaster Thomas C. Miller.

Cruiser Chicago Ready.

Washington, July 1.—Captain P. H. Cooper, superintendent of the naval academy, has been selected to command the cruiser Chicago. This vessel is one of the pioneers of the new navy and was the flagship of the white squadron which visited Europe several years ago. She has recently undergone extensive alterations and her efficiency increased many fold, until now she compares favorably with other vessels of her class in foreign navies. Other officers assigned to the vessel are Lieutenant C. E. Collahan and Engineer Dixon. The Chicago will be ready to go into commission in about a month.

Wood and Roosevelt May BeBrigadiers

Washington, July 1.—The suggestion is made in high military quarters that Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, may be raised to [illegible] rank of brigadier generals in recogn[illegible] of the recent daring exploits of this bod[illegible] men in the advance on Santiago. Thus [illegible] the matter of promotion is not known to have advanced beyond the stage of [illegible]ment, although, as stated, it is the [illegible] in military quarters that this prom[illegible] is likely to result.

Eastern Carolina Railway.

Raleigh, N. C., July 1.—(Special.)—A charter was filed with the secretary of state today of the Eastern Carolina railway, from Tarboro to Crisp. The capital is $100,000. Stockholders: Ed Pennington, A. N. Fairly, H. C. Bridges and Job Cook, of Tarboro; V. H. Boyden, of Raleigh, and B. F. Fleming, of Georgia.

Young Phil Sheridan.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

On the first day of July young Philip H. Sheridan, the namesake of his illustrious father, General Phil Sheridan, will enter West Point as a cadet. His entrance has been fixed for that day as a celebration of the golden anniversary of his father's entrance to the nation's training school, for it will have been just fifty years on that day since the father stepped from the ferry boat at West Point and began his school life at the academy.

It has been one of Mrs. Sheridan's greatest ambitions that her oldest son and namesake of her dead husband should enter West Point on the fiftieth anniversary of the day her husband made his entrance there. It is said the mother tried to have her son appointed to West Point during the closing days of President Cleveland's term of office, but failed. Not long ago President McKinley heard of the mother's desire and her failure to have it fulfilled by his predecessor. The president was not only a great admirer of the deceased general, but his warm personal friend and when he learned of Mrs. Sheridan's wish he sent for her and asked if there was anything he could do for her or for her two sons.

"I have only one favor to ask, and if you can grant it I shall be most happy," replied Mrs. Sheridan. "I would like very much to have my oldest son enter West Point on the golden anniversary of the day my husband entered. But I am afraid it is now too late to have my ambition gratified."

President McKinley replied that he would arrange the appointment if it were possible. It has been done, the appointment has already been made out and on the first day of next month the young man will begin his cadet life at West Point.

Teething Children

Are generally Puny. Stomach upset, Bowels out of order—do not rest well at night. The very best remedy for children while teething is

PITTS' CARMINATIVE.

It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, cures Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Griping, and acts promptly. It is good for adults, too, and is a specific for vomiting during pregnancy.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c.

BLOOD POISON

Primary, secondary or tertiary blood poison permanently cured in fifteen to thirty-five days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here, we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills and no charge if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide of potash and still have aches, pains, mucous patches in mouth, sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers on any part of body, hair or eyebrows falling out, it is this secondary blood poison we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians; $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address Cook Remedy Co., 1419 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

REVENUE LAW UNDER EXPLANATION

The "Original Issue" Phase Is Treated Of in Detail.

CIRCULAR FROM COMMISSIONER

No Taxes on Matter Prior to the First of July.

BUT REISSUES ARE SUBJECT TO TAX

The Interpretation of the Law Opens Up Some Wide Possibilities—Interest All Over the Country.

Washington, July 1.—On the question of the construction of that part of schedule A of the act of June 14, 1898, imposing a tax "on each original issue," whether on organization or reorganization of certificates of stock, it is held by the commissioner of internal revenue in a circular issued today that the meaning of the words "original issue" as therein used is limited and controlled by the words "whether on organization or reorganization," and that therefore the only certificates of stock on which the tax of 5 cents "on each hundred dollars of face value of fraction thereof" is imposed by this act are those certificates issued on or after July 1, 1898, on the organization or reorganization of a company.

It is held further that in the case of a corporation having, for instance, an authorized capital stock of $1,000,000, of which it has issued only $500,000 prior to July 1, 1898, and on or after that date finds it necessary to make one or more additional issues under the authority possessed by it, each additional issue thus made is an "original issue" within the terms and meaning of the statute under consideration, and the certificates of such issue are subject to the stamp tax.

Where any original certificate issued is presented by the holder to the company or corporation for the issuance of another certificate or certificates in lieu thereof, the certificate or certificates thereupon issued to take the place of the original certificate could not, under the language and limitation of the statue above recited, require any stamp as long as there is no sale or agreement to sell or memorandum of sale or transfer of any of those certificates issued in lieu of the original.

In case of sale, where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, a tax of 2 cents is required to be paid on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof and the stamp representing this is required to be placed upon such books.

Where the change of ownership is by transfer certificates, that is to say, the executed authority to transfer is contained on the back of the stock certificate which is to be transferred, the stamp must be placed on the transfer certificate; that is to say, upon the surrendered certificate containing the transfer.

In cases of agreements to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank, there must be executed a memorandum thereof to which the stamp is required to be affixed.

Under the ruling herein stated, in a case (that may be supposed) of a man who is the owner of a certificate for 100 shares of stock and wishes to sell ten of them to another person, the result being that one certificate would be issued for the ten shares sold and also one additional certificate for the ninety shares still remaining with him, the certificate for ninety shares issued (with the certificate for ten shares sold) in lieu thereof, does not require any stamp, and the certificate for the ten shares does not require a stamp representing the tax of 5 cents on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, as it is not an original issue. The only stamp required with reference to those certificates is a stamp on the transfer of the ten shares sold, representing payment of the tax of 2 cents on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof.

In another case (stated for illustration), where a man holds several certificates for shares of stock aggregating 100 shares, and for his convenience calls upon the company to issue to him in lieu thereof one certificate for 100 shares, there being no sale or agreement to sell or memorandum of sale or delivery or transfer of this new certificate, the statute does not require the affixing of any stamp thereto.

Assistant Secretary Howell has issued a circular of instructions to all collectors of customs fixing the rate of stamp tax to be required on all customs papers under the new revenue act. All customs bonds will require a 50-cent stamp, all entries for consumption or for warehouse 25 cents to $1, according to value of invoice. All other entries except for transit to Canada, entries for immediate exportation by sea and entries under the immediate transportation act 50 cents each.

The Law in Force.

New York, July 1.—The war tax law, in its entirety, is in force today. The schedules relating to beer and tobacco became operative June 14th; the other schedules took effect at midnight.

There is a great scarcity of stamps. The government, with all its equipment, has been able to furnish only a fraction of the supply needed. As a result several large manufacturers of proprietary medicines will be forced to reduce their output for days, or perhaps weeks, until the supply of stamps is adequate.

Collector Treat began the sale of documentary and proprietary stamps on Tuesday. There was a demand for over 40,000,000 stamps of all classes at his office at the outset, but applications were cut all along the line.

The banks were most favored, because stamps will be sold at all banks, and the public will thus have easier access to them. Yet the demands of bankers were trimmed from 25 to 50 per cent. An applicant for 30,000 stamps, for instance, received 10,000 or 5,000, according to the value. The number to be given was left to the discretion of the collector.

The Western Union Telegraph Company received 200,000 one-cent stamps, the Postal Telegraph Company 100,000, the Anglo-American 25,000 and the Trans-Atlantic company 25,000.

The demand for stamps has been largely increased by orders from out-of-town business men and bankers who are unable to get supplies from the revenue officers of their [illegible] districts and ordered through their representatives in this city.

Two-cent postage stamps with the letters I. R. on them, are sold in place of stamps designed for different classes. The dollar stamps were the highest denomination sold.

The telegraph companies have not yet received the stamps necessary to properly conduct their business. Until they get them one cent extra will be charged for such message, and the money turned over to the collectors.

The telegraph and express companies will make customers pay the tax of one cent each on telegrams and bills of lading by compelling them to buy the stamp and cancel it. The Postal Telegraph Company posted a notice to this effect. These companies will carry supplies for several days, but later on the public will be expected to furnish its own stamps.

"What shall I do to send a message after midnight tonight?" a reporter asked at the main office of the Postal company.

"Buy a one-cent stamp at our office," was the reply. "Stick it on the telegraph blank, cancel it by writing your initials and the date. We will sell stamps for several days, and afterwards you will furnish your own stamps, precisely as you furnish your own stamps for letters."

At the American Express Company's office the same information was given as to bills of lading.

Merchants Will Fight Corporations.

The Merchants' Association has decided to fight the express companies on this issue, and will probably appeal to the courts if common carriers refuse to give a receipt with the stamp tax duty paid when a package is offered for shipment. A committee of the association visited each express company to announce that merchants would not pay the tax. The express companies replied that they had been advised by counsel that they were not obliged to pay it.

The railroad companies have practically agreed to pay a part of this and the Merchants' Association proposes to bring the express companies in line. A statement was issued by the express companies reciting that the tax would amount in the case of five principal companies to 3 per cent upon their entire capital. They decided that the burden was too great and two propositions were considered, one to increase their rate, the other to place the tax directly upon the shipper.

Under their contracts with the railroad companies the express people are obliged to pay a certain percentage varying from 40 to 50 per cent of their gross receipts as compensation for express facilities upon the various roads. The adoption of the first of these measures would, therefore, have necessitated an increase in the rates of the express companies to a sum nearly double the amount of the tax. It was, therefore, decided that the most feasible proposition was the adoption of the rule that only the exact amount of tax shall be collected. The shipper will be required to pay this tax, plus the express companies' rates.

Underbids the Law.

The Herald says: "Some of the leading events of the day (Thursday) were: The announcement of the New York Telephone Company that it would reduce the price of toll messages from 15 to 10 cents within the limits of Manhattan and the Bronx, except messages from one of these districts to the other, the company thereby avoiding the necessity of paying any war tax on such messages.

"The announcement of the express companies that they will compel the public to pay the 1-cent tax on all packages, and the threat of the merchants' association to carry the matter into the courts.

"The opinion of Commissioner Scott that the tax on stock transfers is not so extensive as was originally supposed.

"The apparent discovery of Wall street that under certain circumstances bonds are exempt from taxation.

"The ruling that brokers engaging in different branches of trade, such as stocks, grain, cotton and real estate, must take out a seperate license for each branch.

"The decision that in the case of future sales on the floor of an exchange the tax is payable on the contract at the time of sale, not of delivery."

DEPEW SPEAKS AGAIN.

He Is Heartily in Favor of a Strong Colonial Policy.

New York, July 1.—The rooms of the republican club were crowded last night with visitors and members to welcome the president of the club, Chauncey M. Depew, after his trip abroad. There were 300 guests.

Mr. Depew told of the recognition he received abroad and how well the club was known there.

After referring to the anxiety over there regarding the war, he said:

"The Englishman understands us very well, but the Frenchman does not know any more about us than does the Chinaman. The victory of Dewey and the heroism of Hobson have done more to still the tide of criticism against us than could possibly be done by any diplomat I know."

He said England held back Germany, Russia, Italy and Austria from interference, and strongly advocated an Anglo-American alliance.

"There is a colonial possession desire," he said. "It is in the blood, and no power can stop it. Though we have entered upon it in haste, we will uphold it with the strong arm of the military and navy. A people of the same intellect and blood are in hearty accord with us in this crisis, for the civilization and humanity of the world."

MME. RHEA OFF THE STAGE.

Attacked by a Malady Which Forbids Further Public Appearance.

New York, June 1.—The Journal and Advertiser prints the following:

"The stage has lost Mme. Rhea forever. The famous tragedienne says so herself in a letter which has just been received in this city. Mme. Rhea sailed for Paris about six weeks ago and the ocean voyage developed a malady of which she had been a victim for years. Three weeks ago she was removed from the apartments of a friend in the Grand hotel, Paris, to the chateau at Montmorency, France. Eminent physicians were summoned to her bedside and they declared that her complaint was incurable.

" 'My doctors impose the utmost quietness and rest,' says Mme. Rhea in her letter, 'and absolutely forbid my even thinking of playing next season. In fact, I can say that I will never act again.'

"Rhea was to have starred in conjunction with Louis James and Frederick Warde for three years, beginning next September. The star triumvirate will, nevertheless, be a reality, as Managers Wagenhals and Kemper late last night engaged Kathryn Kidder, of 'Sans Gene' fame to fill the gap."

HOT AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Troops To Be Moved to the Front as Soon as Possible.

Chickamauga, Ga., July 1.—The intense heat at the park today made drill work rather exhausting, but the regiments were active in all parts of the park. In the First corps the principal drill was that of striking and pitching tents, loading wagons and practicing all that is necessary when an orders comes to leave camp.

Cononel Lee, chief quartermaster, says that every arrangement to send the First corps to the front is about completed and an order to go could be complied with at once. Colonel Lee provided the First division of the First corps with transportation today. He will issue transportation to the Second division tomorrow and Sunday, and on Monday and Tuesday will treat the Third division in like manner. All plans for the movement have been definitely settled. Two brigades will go out each day after the order to move has been received. At this rate the entire corps can be out of the camp and on the way to the front within five days.

The Pullman Dividends.

Chicago, July 1.—The board of directors of the Pullman Palace Car Company today adopted resolutions for a quarterly dividend of $2 per share, payable on and after August 15th, and also a special dividend of $20 per share. The regular dividend to be hereafter declared on the capital stock should, in the opinion of the directors, be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. They also recommend that the surplus assets of the company to the extent of $18,000,000 existing at the end of the current fiscal year should be distributed to the stockholders of the company, and that for such purpose the capital stock should be increased to the sum of $54,000,000, and that the increase of stock should be issued to shareholders in the ratio of one share for each two held by them.

Boy Crushed to Death.

Thomasville, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—Hugh Davenport, aged fifteen years, a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Davenport, was caught beneath a falling lumber shed at Dekle's sawmill, near this city, today and instantly killed. Several other boys were under the shed with young Davenport at the time, but all escaped injury.

Lightning struck a barn belonging to James S. Smith in this city this afternoon, burning the barn up and killing a horse which was inside.

Why don't you take Browns' Iron Bitters?

Liver troubles quickly result in serious complications. A bottle of Browns' Iron Bitters taken now and then will keep the liver in perfect order. If the disease has developed, Browns' Iron Bitters will cure it permanently. Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.

BARNESVILLE'S GREAT CHAUTAUQUA

The Fourth of July the Big Event of the Occasion.

SENATOR TILLMAN THE ORATOR

Georgia Day Will Be a Memorable One.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE IN SESSION

One Fare for Round Trip on All Railroads—A Grand Demonstration of What Barnesville Can Do.

Barnesville, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—For six weeks, or more, the people of Barnesville have been lending every energy toward making the Barnesville chautauqua the greatest event of the kind in the history of Georgia, and Sunday, July 3d, the chautauqua will be formally opened at 10:30 o'clock by Bishop Warren A. Candler.

Already the town is filling up with guests and distinguished people from all parts of the country and teachers from ten adjoining counties will be here to the teachers' institute, which will be in session at Gordon institute during the chautauqua.

The chatauqua association is composed of every prominent citizen in the town, with the following directors, who have been ceaseless in their efforts toward making the entire programme a success in every feature: Mayor W. B. Smith, chairman; B. H. Hardy, secretary; H. P. Powell, treasurer; Messrs. J. M. Pound, J. L. Kennedy, Colonel S. N. Woodward, F. M. Stafford, E. L. Rogers, Dr. J. P. Thurman.

The exercises will be held in the auditorium of Gordon institute, which is the largest building of the kind in the south.

The auditorium has been recently fitted up with $1,000 worth of new scenery, and has over 300 electric lights, with all the modern equipments and red, white and blue lights to show patriotism.

The auditorium and Gordon institute is the property of the city, and the city council is backing up the directors and assisting in every way possible.

Mayor W. B. Smith, the president of the association, is devoting all his time to the chautauqua, and success is already crowning his works in point of crowd and the programme which will be rendered.

Barnesville will be prepared to entertain any number from 5,000 to 10,000 people, and the following well-known and prominent ladies and gentlemen are on the reception committee:

Messrs. Edward Elder, J. T. Hunt, Professor J. E. Kemp, J. H. Blackburn, J. M. Cochrane, R. G. Matthews, Professor H. M. Fletcher, Rev. J. M. Brittain; Mesdames J. L. Kennedy, A. J. Shearhouse, Otis Murphey, J. C. Porch; Misses Lola Milner, Lillie Turner and Mabell Veal.

The following excellent attractions have been engaged for the entire week: The famous Fifth Regiment band, of Atlanta, Ga., consisting of twenty-five members; America's greatest pianist, Shonert, of New York city; Miss Lovelace, of Alabama, vocalist; Mrs. Annie Sanford Cochrane, of Georgia, accompanist; Miss Lockhart, of Alabama, reader; trained chorus of 100 voices. The following programme has been announced in detail:

Sunday, July 3, 1898.—10:30 a. m., sermon, Bishop Warren A. Candler. 8 p. m., ten-minute talks by Dr. W. A. Candler, Rev. H. S. Bradley, Rev. W. S. Stevens, Dr. J. M. Brittain, Rev. W. M. Hunter, Dr Rolfe Hunt.

Monday, July 4th—10:30 a. m., music by Fifth Regiment band; chorus, national airs, by 100 voices; introduction by Congressman Charles L. Bartlett; address, "Our Country," Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina. 4:30 p. m., lecture, Bishop W. A. Candler; instrumental solo, Mrs. J. M. Cochrane; vocal solo, Miss Mary W. Lovelace. 8 p. m., concert by Fifth Regiment band, assisted by Miss Lovelace, vocalist; Mrs. Cochrane, pianist; Miss Lockhart, reader.

Tuesday, July 5th—10:30 a. m., lecture, Bishop W. A. Candler, and music by Fifth Regiment band. 4:30 p. m., concern by Kentucky Colonels; recitation, Miss Lockhart. 8 p. m., Sunitaro, the Japanese wonder worker; Professor Shonert, Miss Lovelace, Miss Lockhart.

Wednesday, Georgia Day, July 6th—10:30 a. m., short addresses, Governor W. Y. Atkinson, Hon. Allen D. Candler, Hon. Robert L. Berner, Hon. G. R. Glenn, F. H. Richardson. 4:30 p. m, address by Professor P. D. Pollock and Professor Rufus W Smith. 8 p. m., concert by Fifth Regiment band and Kentucky Colonels.

Thursday, July 7th—10:30 a. m., lecture by Professor Lawton B. Evans, and Fifth Regiment band. 4:30 p. m., recital, Professor Shonert, of New York, America's greatest pianist, assisted by local talent. 8 p. m., lecture by Rev. Thomas Dixon, of New York.

Friday, July 8th—10:30 a. m., lecture by Rev. Thomas Dixon. 8 p. m., grand concert by Fifth Regiment band, assisted by Shonert, Miss Lovelace, Miss Lockhart, Mrs. Cochrane and chorus of 100 voices.

Saturday, July 9th—10:30 a. m., lecture by Governor Bob Taylor and music by Fifth Regiment band. 8 p. m., lecture by Major A. W. Hawks, of Baltimore, the funniest man in America.

FORTUNE SWEPT AWAY.

Young Wheat Gambler of Chicago Is in Hard Luck.

Chicago, July 1.—Levi Z. Leiter has completed negotiations with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for a loan of $3,000,000 for ten years at 4 per cent. The security consists of a number of the most valuable pieces of business property in the city.

In completing the details of the loan, Mr. Leiter informed the agents of the Northwestern that he would probably require further advances of about $3,500,000 or $4,000,000. The money obtained by Mr. Leiter will go toward the liquidation of the debt incurred by his son, Joseph Leiter, in wheat speculation. The share of Joseph Leiter in the immense estate of his father will be nearly if not entirely consumed by his speculation.

Mr. Leiter's notice that he would probably require between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 in loans on his property, is taken to indicate the extent of Joseph Leiter's losses he is compelled to bear, being the excess of the sum of losses in the deal above Joseph Leiter's private fortune, which was variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, before he began his career on the Chicago board of trade over a year ago.

Patriotic Offer of Ships.

Washington, July 1.—The government is highly gratified at an offer received from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, tendering the war department the fleet of fine freight steamers owned by that company plying between Newport News and Europe, at the actual cost of the vessels, with provision for restoring them to them at the close of the war.

The Laws Are Signed.

Washington, July 1.—The Indian and the sundry civil appropriation bills became laws shortly after 5 o'clock today, when the president affixed his signature.

Watermelon Festival in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., July 1.—The event of the day at the exposition was the watermelon festival, given by the state of Texas at 5 o'clock. An immense pile of luscious melons of most extraordinary size, which that state had on exhibition in the agricultural building, were given to the visitors by the Texas commissioners.

No Third Call Yet.

Washington, July 1.—It can be stated positively that the president does not contemplate issuing a third call for volunteers within the next two weeks at least, as present plans in all probability will preclude its issuance within a fortnight, if then.

DISCUSSED AT THE ROUND TABLE

Interesting Feature of the Teachers' Association Meeting.

LEADING EDUCATORS TALK

About What Should Constitute College Entrance Requirements.

SALIENT POINTS OF THE REMARKS

Miss Mamie Pitts Spoke of Literature in the Schools—Professor Earnest on Physiology and Hygiene.

Indian Spring, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—The high school teachers' round table was a very interesting feature of the association. The discussion was warm and vigorous. The participants were Professors Hooper and Snelling, of the university; Peed, of Emory; John Gibson, J. M. Pound, Dr. C. A. Nunnally, W. M. Slaton and others.

The subject discussed was what should constitute college entrance requirements at the university, Emory and Mercer.

The contest resulted in clearing the situation in a great degree.

Last evening college entrance requirements for the female college was discussed by Dr. Hammond, and Presidents Cox, Smith, Nunnally and Van Hoose.

Dr. Hammond's address will be given later in the press.

President C. C. Cox said in part:

"The question of uniform requirements in female colleges is more complicated than in male colleges. While three male colleges in the state are readily recognized, there are numerous female colleges of all grades, conditions and surroundings. The education of woman is more complex; equal standards and advantages should be provided for her but not necessarily identical studies, recognizing the principle of equivalence in election. Woman is not 'the lesser man, but diverse;' we speak of man's sphere and woman's sphere, but they are really hemispheres. Woman is in some respects the physical superior of man, because she supports a burden of skirts that would cause a Grecian athlete to swoon, and encases her waist in a coat of mail that would hamper a medieval knight. To equip woman for home, the family, society, she should make special study of literature, history and Bible according to the modern critical and philosophic methods, and she should have opportunities for music, painting and elocution. Then let her attend the great universities.

"Uniform requirements imply first entrance examinations. They may be of the samegrade as in the male colleges. The exit requirements are more important. The northern ideal is to make entrance to college difficult and graduation easy, while the southern ideal is the reverse. We should frame a standard curriculum for colleges. The time limit of a four-year course is not sufficient: there should be specified the studies, grade of text books, and how far they are to be completed. Ultimately, uniform requirements involve a presiding educational board to pass upon the faculty, equipment, curriculum and examinations. A state law should be enacted to protect college degrees.

"In justice to the female colleges, be it said that they are prepared to advance their pupils further than the present courses, that they anticipate the demand for higher standards, and are leading the public sentiment. Many patrons who clamor for higher courses as a theory, choose the short-cut courses.

"As to the advantages of uniformity, there will be little disagreement in opinion. It will be a long step toward system in education. It will differentiate preparatory school, college, university, and confine each to its proper work. It will benefit the colleges in encouraging them to raise standards, in protecting conscientious institutions, in dignifying degrees and commanding public esteem. In sympathetic cooperation, wisdom will be gained for the solution of our common problems. The good accomplished by the New England Association of Colleges was pointed out, especially in stimulating literature studies, and the publication of well-edited English classics. Uniformity will benefit the pupils, as it furnishes graded courses of study, prevents wastage in repeating lower studies, spans the chasm between high school and college, and saves time in passing the student on to the university, professional work and specialism. Uniformity will benefit the public patronage, in that it guides to the selection of a reputable college, teaches the necessity of time, patience and money for real college work, and enlists their appreciative co-operation."

At the conclusion of his address, Professor Cox offered a resolution that a committee be appointed to frame a standard college curriculum.

Professor A. W. Van Hoose, associate president of the Georgia Female seminary, at Gainesville, followed Professor Cox in the discussion. In a few words he strongly advocated the adoption by the female colleges of the state of a uniform system of entrance requirements and pointed out the great difficulties which are now in the way of the best results in the colleges of the state. He admitted that none of the colleges are doing the highest work, because, first, no college in the state has sufficient endowment for such work; second, because the secondary schools are attempting to do the work of the college and giving to young women the idea that they have college training when, as a matter of fact, they have studied the classics and sciences in only a superficial manner. If the colleges will unite in a uniform system of entrance requirements the ideal female college will be established whenever it is needed.

President R. W. Smith was very humorous, as he is always. Among other things he thought:

"Last of all came Satan," Judge Longstreet said. "Give a boy a gun, a dog and a horse and then get a rope to hang him." He has so many distracting influences that he does not generally make the same progress in his books and makes the false impression that girls can excel in learning. I first taught a select school of bad boys, yet found some good ones among them. I next taught a school of girls, and found some devils among them. Next I taught for seven consecutive years boys and girls of equal grades in the same rooms and in the same classes, and thought that their minds were equal. It was after thirty-five years of experience in the schoolroom that I learned the difference. Wise men—not fools—learn in the school of experience, fools learn nowhere. Girls learn the languages and pure mathematics as well as boys. They do not learn physics and applied sciences as mechanics as well as boys. They have the ethical and aesthetic, but not the philosophic or inventive imagination. They do not succeed as inventors. They would not, as a class, make mechanics, nor would it suit their minds or bodies to be perched on church steeples. They are society makers. It is not the higher training of the intellect that prepares them for home-builders and society formers. The mind is divided into the sensibilities, intellect and will. Conscience and love of society are placed among the sensibilities. These should be rightly cultivated, because they give character and trend to conduct and social life. Conscience is the capacity to feel rightness and has in itself an innate impulse to its performance. It is cultivated by yielding to its impulses and then learning from revealed truth what is right.

"Woman's religious nature is stronger than man's, and should be cultivated to fit her for the home. It must be admitted that the curriculum of female colleges is not as high, in some studies, as they are in male colleges. But instead of being inferior, it is, in some respects, superior. Music and art are as important as mathematics, and the higher theoretical music is as hard as calculus and just as important to proper mental training. Male colleges should teach music. It is the divine art—it belongs to God's kingdom. The sinner has no right to the fiddle. Every man should prepare himself for the place and employment that he intends to realize in future Song for the saints—growling and gritting of teeth for the sinner; woman's education then is in line of her future of bliss and praise.

"But just a word as to higher education. The foundation is its most important, if not its all important part, so far as the teacher is concerned. The best teachers become useless to their pupils. They can walk and think for themselves after the foundation is well laid. There is no higher mathematics than arithmetic. It teaches the relations of members, and the higher mathematics, so called, are but different ways or methods or objects to which these relations are applied. Let the colleges all be thorough and embrace all that is most important in their course, and other matters of minor interest will fall in line and the procession will march on to the conquest of ignorance.

Professor T. J. Woofter read an able paper on "State Course of Study."

Miss Mamie Pitts, of Atlanta, commanded the attention and admiration of the house on the subject of "Literature in the Schools."

President Lyman Hall read an able paper on "Manual Training in a State Course of Study."

Professor Earnest was interesting on "Physiology and Hygiene." He thought:

"1. Physiology is one of the most practical studies, as it more than any other contributes directly to self-preservation, and again to increasing the efficiency of the physical and mental activities.

"2. It is of vital importance to those having in charge the training of the young, there being directly dependent upon them teachers and parents alike, the procuring and maintenance of proper sanitary conditions around home and school.

"3. If properly taught, the study may be made widely cultural, contributing to the development of the higher mental faculties and a profounder reverence not only for the body on account of its many beautiful adaptations of means to ends, but also for the skilled designer and loving Father who in us gave His image.

"4. What can be more interesting, more practical, more profitable, more delightful, more easily illustrated, more near at hand, and, therefore, more in accord with the best educational thought of the times than the study of self?"

The convention will finish its business today, elect officers for the ensuing year and adjourn tonight. Our stay here has been socially and intellectually profitable.

CONSOLIDATED LEASES LINE

Will Operate Cars to Lakewood Over the Old Route.

WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 4TH

Atlanta Railway Company Has Operated the Line for Three Years. The Route To Be Taken.

After July 3d the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company will operate the line running from Ormond street to Lakewood. On Sunday the lease which the Atlanta Railway Company has held for three years will expire, and the Consolidated has obtained the grant to run cars to the pleasure resort.

The Consolidated will connect with the branch line on Wyman avenue from Pryor street. This will make a very direct line to Lakewood, and the service is promised as good as that over the other railway.

Ties and rails have been already laid along Wyman avenue by the Consolidated, and it is thought they will commence work there this morning. The Atlanta Railway Company would have taken the lease for another year, but owing to the terms made by the Consolidated to the owners, the contract was awarded to the latter concern.

ROBBED A LITTLE GIRL

Negroes Strike a Child and Take Her Money.

MR. DAN M'NEAL'S DAUGHTER

Police Investigate, but Fail to Catch the Highway Robbers—A Chase on Bicycle.

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock two negroes knocked a little girl down and boldly robbed her of money which she carried in her hand. The highway robbery occurred near the Neel school, in Edgewood, and the little girl who was assaulted and robbed was a daughter of Mr. Daniel McNeal, a highly respected citizen.

The child, who is not more than six years of age, had been given some money to take to a nearby neighbor and she held it so as that it was exposed to view.

Two negro men met the child, and seeing the money, decided to get it. With a cruelty that was equal to their rapacity, they struck the little girl, knocking her down, and then snatched the money and ran away.

The affair was reported at the police barracks and Officers Lanford, Seals and Cornett made an investigation, but could find no clew which would help them to arrest the negroes.

About half an hour after the robbery was committed Call Officer Chosewood was told that two negroes answering the description of the robbers had been seen on Edgewood avenue. He hastened to the place on his bicycle and saw several blocks ahead the two men who were suspected. There was a chase. The negroes saw the officer and ran. They turned a corner and then dashed across an old field, where they were lost sight of.

THE SECOND GEORGIA TO MOVE.

Expects to Go to Join General Shafter Without Delay.

Georgians will soon be mixed up in the trouble around Santiago. It was learned yesterday that the Second Georgia regiment will probably leave Tampa in two days to join General Shafter's army.

This news comes from Tampa, and while not official, it is regarded as authentic. It is borne out by the fact that the recruiting officers for the Third battalion of the regiment will leave at once for Tampa to join the regiment.

Lieutenant Summers, who has been here in charge of the recruiting station for Major Kendrick's battalion, will leave today, or at latest tomorrow, for Tampa. He goes before completing his work here, which shows that the regiment is ready to move. With Lieutenant Summers are four men who are detailed from the four companies of the Third battalion. These men go with him. They are Sergeant Walter Forbes, of Captain Nash's company; Talbot Smith, of Captain Willcoxon's company; Hugh Gordon, of Captain Barker's company, and Will White, of Captain Howard's company.

These men sent down twenty five recruits for the Third battalion of the Second Georgia yesterday. The men will be divided among the four companies of that battalion.

During the time the recruiting officers have been here they have secured not more than thirty-five men and they needed to get 128.

Colonel Brown's regiment is with the Fourth army corps, which has been ordered away. Major Hunter Liggett, until recently captain of company D, Fifth regiment infantry, has assumed his new position as assistant adjutant general of this corps.

Meeting of Committee Postponed.

On account of the absence of several members of the committee appointed from the three political organizations to perfect the union of the "Atlanta Tammany," the meeting which was called for last night was postponed indefinitely. The date of the next general meeting of the club has not been set.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street

Black Mohair

"Black mohair is made like new by a gentle washing in lukewarm suds made from Fairy Soap. Rinse in clear, warm water, and iron on wrong side when half dry."—*Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer.*

FAIRY SOAP

Pure—White—Floating.

The Soap of the Century.

Sold everywhere in three convenient sizes for the toilet, bath and laundry.

FREE Send us your name, address, and five Fairy Soap wrappers, to nearest office below, and we will mail you free a copy of a beautiful painting in water colors entitled, "Fairy Tales," by the celebrated artist, Leon Moran. Size 17½x24 inches, without lettering, ready for framing.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia. Pittsburgh. Baltimore.

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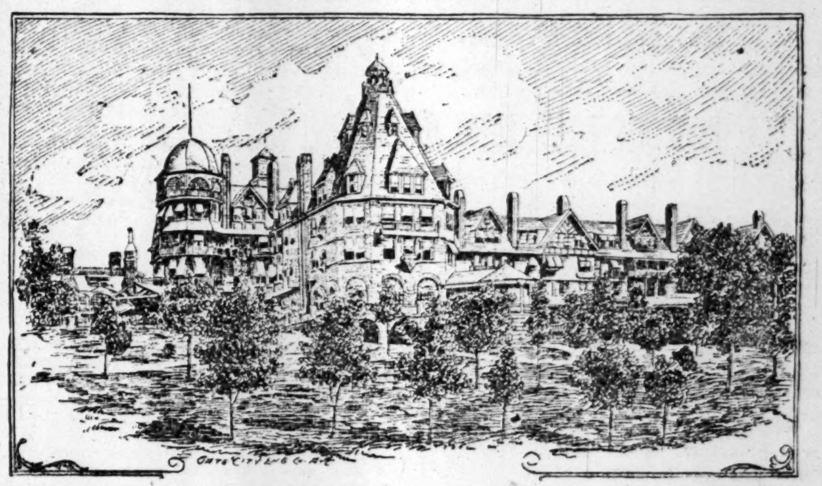


Battery Park Hotel
AND COTTAGES.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The coolest summer climate in America; the most entrancing scenery, and the best Hotel in the South. Thirty thousand dollars spent in the last six months in improvements. Rates $15 per week and upwards. For information, address your city ticket agent, or write,

E. P. M'KISSICK, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK.

American and European Plans.

The most Famous Representative American Hotel.
New as the Newest.
Always Fresh and Clean.

The location, on the beautiful Madison Square at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, is the most central and delightful in the city.

It is in the very heart of the shopping district, and easily accessible to the art galleries and amusements; and has direct car communications with all railways and important points.

It is less than ten minutes by electric car from the Twenty-third Street entrance of the hotel to the stations of the New York Central, Harlem & New Haven Railroads; and less than fifteen minutes to the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Street ferries of the Pennsylvania and the Erie Railroad systems.

It affords the most liberal accommodations in the City.

The American Plan will be maintained as heretofore, without change, at the highest standard of excellence. Terms $5.00 per day and upwards, including steam heat or open fires.

The European Plan will have every possible resource and convenience for those who prefer that plan. Terms for rooms $2.00 per day and upwards, including steam heat or open fires.

HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

Cable address, "Fifth."

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
HOLLYWOOD, WEST END, N. J.
Beautified. Renovated. Enlarged.
The handsomest, most exclusive and best appointed hotel on the Jersey coast. New sanitary appointments. New golf course. R. T. DUNLOP.
14- tue thur sat sun

CENTRAL BUSINESS LOT

Bender property at administrator's sale, Tuesday, July 5, 11 o'clock, at courthouse door. Call for plat and attend sale.

G. W. ADAIR.

7-2-2t

CHARGES AGAINST MORTON.

Mail Carrier of Athens After the Postmaster of That Place.

Athens, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—Charges have been preferred against Pink Morton, the colored postmaster of this place, by E. T. Hale, one of the carriers. The charges are backed up by affidavits alleging that Morton cursed the assistant postmaster general, swore in the office in the presence of employees; that he delivered franked mail matter to others than to whom it was addressed; gave out due postage letters without collecting the postage, and that he instructed the superintendent of carriers to make things unpleasant for the carriers.

THE CARTER CASE.

Judge Advocate General Has Finished His Review of the Case.

Washington, July 1.—Judge Advocate General Lieber has completed his review of the proceedings, findings and sentence of the general courtmartial in the case of Captain O. L. Carter, corps of engineers, the trial of which took place in Savannah, and has submitted all the papers in connection therewith including his own report to General Miles for transmission to the secretary of war. The finding is said to be guilty.

Death of Ordinary Palmer.

Perry, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—Dr. Joseph Palmer, ordinary of Houston county, died at noon today after a short illness.

ARAGON CAFE

Only high-class Cafe in the city. Open until 12 o'clock at night . . . .
Private dining rooms connected with Cafe. Special attention given to theater parties and entertainments. Chef and service unexcelled. Rates reasonable . . .

HOTEL ARAGON

Refitted and furnished, and under entirely new managemant. Headquarters for traveling men and tourists. Open all year round . .

GEO. W. COLLIER, Jr., Mgr.
ATLANTA, GA.

GRANT HOTEL,
86 1-2 Whitehall Street.

Three blocks from carshed. Most popular and best located family hotel in city. A. B. Walker, who is well known as a hotel man, has just taken charge as proprietor and manager and will be glad to see all of his old friends. Special rates by the week or month.

LONG BRANCH,
West End Hotel and Cottages.
COTTAGES OPEN JUNE 11.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 23.
New York Office, 115 Broadway. (Room 76)
W. E. HILDRETH, Mgr

Princess Anne Hotel,
Virginia Beach, Va.

Most delightful location and finest Beach on Atlantic Coast. Ideal surf-bathing. Golf links. Bicycle paths through pine forests. Excellent cuisine. A perfect summer resort. Send for special rates and illustrated literature. KRUMBHOLZ & ORVIS, Managers, Princess Anne Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va.
6-1-8 Sat. Tues. Thurs.

The Historic White Sulphur Springs
Greenbrier County, West Virginia.
The Representative Resort of the South.

A great central point of reunion for the best society of the North, South, East and West. Note reduction of rates: per month of twenty-eight days, $40, $50, $65 and $75; per week, $12.50, $15, $17.50 and $21. Children under 12 years of age and servants, $32.50. Open June 15th to October 1st. Elevator and electric bells. Secure location early in advance of the season.
or 24-su wed fri sat L. W. SCOVILLE, Manager.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.

OPPOSITE NEW LONDON, CONN.
Steamer meets all trains at New London. Good bathing, fishing, sailing, golf, casino, music, MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES, now open.
MUNNATAWKET HOTEL opens July 1. Send for circular, A. T. HALE, Manager.

TATE SPRING
THE CARLSBAD OF AMERICA.

This celebrated spring continues to flow for the healing of the people. Hotel Tate, always open, enters upon the summer season with unusual prospects. Extensive improvements, all buildings repaired, a modern water system, supplying hot and cold baths, convenient closets and fire protection, fine orchestra, excellent table, prompt service, shady grounds, usual amusements, invigorating mountain air, daily mails, telegraph and long distance telephone; water shipped any time anywhere. Ask for 40-page pamphlet. Tomlinson Brothers & Snapp, Lessees, Tate Spring, Grainger County, East Tennessee. 6-26-e-o-d

PEACH GROWERS ARE SATISFIED

Ninety-Five Per Cent of All the Shippers Sustain the Central.

THEY WANT THE ARMOUR CARS

Vice President Egan Will Accept Any Refrigerator Asked For.

HIS PATRONS ARE NOT COMPLAINING

Railroad Commission Was Wrought Up Until It Heard Both Sides and Read Letters from Growers.

THE agitation by President John Cunningham over the Central railroad's arrangements for moving the fruit crop has petered out, it is said. The Central shows letters from the growers of 95 per cent of the crop expressing complete satisfaction with the arrangements made and more than that, he offers to handle any kind of cars the dissenting fruit growers want.

Mr. Cunningham was supported in his controversy by Messrs. John M. Stubbs, Marshall Hatcher and John H. Mott.

Neither Mr. Cunningham nor Mr. Stubbs ships over the Central, or if so only a few cars of peaches, it is said. It is stated that the objectors to the Central's arrangement do not ship, all told, 100 cars of fruit and it is even said that ten cars will cover all the peaches shipped over the Central by growers who joined in the complaint.

The state railroad commissioners were stirred up very much about one week ago by receiving a letter from Mr. Cunningham, who charged that the Central was treating the peach growers outrageously and was pursuing a policy which would absolutely destroy the peach industry in Georgia. Colonel Trammell, chairman of the commission, was very much disturbed by the letter. Mr. Cunningham wrote that the Central had refused to admit any refrigerator cars on its system except the Armour line's, and this, it was asserted, prevented competition and forced the growers to pay from $10 to $20 a car more than they otherwise would have to pay. Then it was charged that the Central would not permit the growers to route their cars unless they paid 50 per cent excess rates.

"The truth of the matter is," said Mr. Cunningham, "that unless the railroad commission of Georgia takes a hand and forces the railroad to recede from its unheard-of position the fruit industry in Georgia is doomed."

Called for Quick Action.

This naturally wrought up the commissioners and they declared that it was bad treatment if it was true. Mr. Cunningham stated that the Central had defeated competition in railroad service by forcing the shippers to accept the road's routing. "If the present arbitrary and unjust railroad war against us is carried into effect I believe the effect will be disastrous in the extreme, and that fully one-half of the fruit orchards of Georgia will be cut down by next winter," said Mr. Cunningham in his communication. He went on to say that he knew the commission had no jurisdiction over interstate shipments, but if the board had any power to act he wanted it exercised right away. On this point he said: "If the railroad commission of Georgia, through want of legal authority, is practically useless in defending the citizens of this state from the rapacity of the railroads then we ask you to make the attempt to help us, knowing that if you fail the people of Georgia will know that your body is not to blame, and that you failed simply because the legislature has not conferred the authority upon you. Nothing you could do would demonstrate more strongly the power or the support of the commission, than for you to take up our fight and use every means within your power, either retaliatory or otherwise, to compel the railroads to recede from their arbitrary position."

President Cunningham went on to say that every class of citizens, no matter what their business, felt deeply interested in this contest and assured the fruit growers of their full sympathy.

Undivided Support Promised.

"No matter what steps you may take you will find that you will have the undivided support of the fruit growers and the people at large and as before stated, nothing that could be done will come nearer in showing the power of your commission being so limited than for you to even make a hopeless fight in our behalf, hence we ask and insist that you take such retaliatory steps as you may think proper in order to prevent the railroads in carrying out their present programme."

The commissioners were aroused. They decided to act at once so that the fruit growers would not be long subjected to the tyrannical dictation of the railroad company. Mr. J. M. Egan, vice president of the Central, was notified immediately of the complaint and he was directed to come to Atlanta on July 1st, or otherwise explain his conduct toward the peach growers. Mr. Cunningham informed the commission that he had to go to Chicago to attend to his duties as national president of the American Fruit Growers' Association. He said that Mr. John M. Stubbs would act in his absence. Mr. Stubbs was informed of what was going on and he was asked to wire if he would be in Atlanta on July 1st. That notice was sent out last Tuesday.

Complainants Did Not Appear.

Yesterday the complaint against the Central was taken up. Mr. Stubbs did not appear and nothing was heard from him or Mr. Cunningham. Nor was any one present representing the railroad, but Mr. Egan sent a statement on behalf of the company and accompanying this statement were letters from all the large growers on the line of his road and from most of the smaller growers, expressing perfect satisfaction with the company's plan for shipping the peaches in the Armour refrigerator cars. In the meantime Mr. Egan had stated to the commission that if he were furnished with the names of shippers who wanted some other kind of a refrigerator car he would see that they got it placed just where they ordered it. The only condition he named was that if the car was not used, the orchard owner should pay mileage on it, which is about three-quarters of a cent a mile. He said he did not want to haul cars into the fruit country and have them refused by the man who had ordered them. If the car was loaded with fruit there would be no higher freight on it than for an Armour car.

Best Arrangements Ever Made.

The proposition struck the members of the commission as perfectly fair, they said. Here were letters from the shippers of 1,900 cars of peaches who had stated over their own signatures that they were perfectly satisfied with the Central's contract to furnish them with Armour refrigerator cars. Some of these growers declared that they believed the arrangements for handling this season's crop were the best that had ever been made. None of these shippers complained of the rates or of the Armour cars and the Central promised that if any one was dissatisfied with the Armour cars and preferred another kind, it would be furnished.

The members of the board thereupon talked the matter over among themselves and came to the conclusion that the railroad was not oppressing the peach growers after all. When 95 per cent of them said they were satisfied, the commissioners thought that the arrangements made by the Central for moving the crop must be in the interest of the orchard owners, else they would not write that way.

Hearing nothing more from President Cunningham, the commission addressed him a letter yesterday reciting the facts as set out in Mr. Egan's reply. The letters from the large growers were also sent to Mr. Cunningham, and he was informed that nothing had been heard from Mr. Stubbs.

No Control of Through Traffic.

His attention was also called to a decision rendered last month by the supreme court of Georgia, which said:

"There is no law which confers upon the railroad commission of this state the power to compel a railroad company to make a contract for the shipment of goods beyond the terminus of its own line or to issue a through bill of lading binding such to do so; nor is the fact that a railroad company actually contracts for the shipment and delivery of goods beyond its own terminus to a designated point and issues bills of lading accordingly, when the same are routed over a particular one of its connecting lines, to be treated as unjustly discriminating against other connecting lines because the company first mentioned refuses to issue through bills of lading for the shipment over the latter of goods consigned to the same point of destination."

"This decision," says the commission, "places the matter beyond the control or jurisdiction of this commission, and decides in so many words that this board has not the authority under the law to compel the railroads to become responsible for shipments beyond the termini of their own rails, and leaves us, as far as the law is concerned, absolutely powerless to act in the premises. But, notwithstanding this fact, upon reading the complaints set forth in your letter, the commission was so strongly impressed with the justness of and merits of your case that, with the hope of being able to influence the authorities of the Central of Georgia Railway Company to make concessions which would be to the interest of the shippers, the board called Vice President Egan before it with this view, when he made the proposition above given; and he has since made defense to your charges and complaints by written statements, previously alluded to.

"In view of the fact that Vice President Egan's proposition grants substantially the relief sought in your complaint, and that his showing at least establishes the fact that a great many of the leading fruit men and shippers are not only satisfied with, but highly approve of the arrangement which he has made for the handling of the peach crop, and as the proposition is open for your acceptance, and as Colonel Stubbs has failed to appear before the board, and in view of the further fact as shown by the decision of the supreme court that this commission has no authority to act in the premises for the relief sought, the commission has decided to take no further steps at this time in the matter."

This action of the board and the Central's proposition to dissatisfied growers with the letters from the principal orchard owners no doubt dispose of the agitation.

What the Growers Say.

Among the growers who approved the Armour cars or the Fruit Growers' express, are Messrs. Hale, Rumph, James, Husted and others who are the largest peach growers in the world.

J. H. Hale, of Fort Valley, wrote:

"I think we will have no trouble in getting service in the same satisfactory manner as in the past. Business people who want to do the fair thing generally have no trouble in getting together. Your people have fixed up our track and extended the sidings in a very satisfactory manner and we are in shape to go ahead with the crop in good order."

J. A. Stafford, of Barnesville, wrote:

"The arrangement made by the Central of Georgia with the Fruit Growers' Express Company for handling the peach crop during the season of 1898 is satisfactory to me and I intend using their cars."

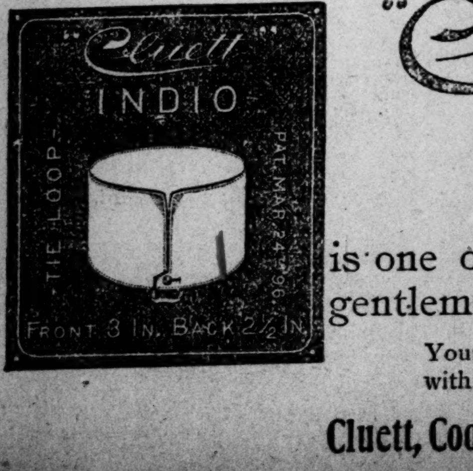
Among others heard from were:

E. J. Willingham, Samuel H. Rumph, Rumph & Moore, Marshallville; J. W. Gray, J. B. James, the Dayton Fruit Company, Standard Fruit Company, Moss Lake Fruit Company, Fort Valley Land and Ochard Company, all of Fort Valley; J. B. Husted, the largest grower in Spalding county; H. P. Ogletree, Griffin; J. E. Paullin, Fort Gaines; Webb & Kay, Cuthbert; Rawls, McDonald & Hood, Cuthbert; R. L. Melton, W. H. Mercer, F. A. Ruggles, Dawson; J. W. Roberts, Buena Vista; W. S. Sheppard, Marshallville; C. H. Ensign and others, Goggins; A. P. Middlebrooks, S. M. Howard, T. W. Cochran, Barnesville; J. A. Davy, Ellaville.

Neal Loan and Banking Co. Surplus.

A typographical error yesterday in the table showing the capital and surplus of the different banks in Atlanta caused the statement to be made that the Neal Loan and Banking Company had a combined capital and surplus of $187,000 when it should have been $287,000. The surplus alone of the Neal Loan and Banking Company is $187,600, which is next to the largest surplus held by any bank in Atlanta.

THE "Cluett"



Indio

is one of those collars that gentlemen are proud to wear

Your dealer will supply you with these guaranteed goods.

Cluett, Coon & Co., Makers, Troy, N.Y.

CITY WILL DRESS IN MANY COLORS

Fourth of July Will Bring a Gala Day to Atlanta.

THERE ARE FLAGS GALORE

Nearly Every Building Will Be Beautifully Decorated.

MERCHANTS ARE PUTTING UP FLAGS

Business Blocks Will Be Wrapped in Bunting and the National Emblem.

THE decoration movement has struck the city in earnest and the national colors are going up on every hand. Never before has so much interest been displayed in a like movement, and the Fourth of July will find Atlanta ablaze with bright bunting from center to circumference.

The decorators are having a hard time keeping up with orders, while a number of the business men and merchants, who were unable to secure their services, have gone to work and put up their own decorations, and many pleasing designs have been the result.

The plan suggested by Mr. Harry L. Schlesinger that the occupants of the different office buildings in the city put out flags from their windows has met with popular favor and a large number of professional men and others have signified their intentions of making as fine a display as possible.

People in the residence parts of town have taken a decided interest in the movement and are decorating their homes in a manner that is patriotic and commendable.

As the Fourth of July this year falls on Monday, most of the decorating will probably be done today and Sunday will find nearly all of the decorations in place.

Mr. Schlesinger is as enthusiastic as ever and is still working hard for the success of the scheme, and had this to say when seen yesterday:

"I wish to thank The Constitution and the other papers in the city for assistance rendered in the matter of decorating for the Fourth of July, and to say that I now leave the matter with the business men and the papers, believing that the success of the movement is now assured."

The governor's mansion was elaborately decorated yesterday and presents a very handsome appearance. A large shield bearing the coat of arms of Georgia is suspended over the entrance and flags and bunting are arranged in an unusually tasteful manner about the front of the building.

The following are those who have already decorated:

Atlanta Gas Light Company, Eiseman Bros., the Kimball, Harry L. Schlesinger, George Muse Clothing Company, The Constitution, M. R. Emmons & Co., Hirsch Bros., M. Rich & Bros., Cable Piano Company, Spear & Co., the Globe, Gershon Bros. & Rosenfeld, Eiseman & Weil, Alexander Kreisle, American Steam Laundry, Drs. Carnes & Carnes, chamber of commerce, Lace House, C. P. Johnson, governor's mansion, Atlanta Loan and Investment Company, G. E. Johnson, R. S. Crutcher, Estey Organ Company, King Hardware Company, the Office, R. M. Rose & Co., Tappan & Co., Harry Silverman, the Leyden.

BUNTING ON STATE CAPITOL

Governor Atkinson Starts the Decorators to Work on the Statehouse. Many Flags Displayed.

The decorators began yesterday to put out bunting on the capitol. During the afternoon the north front of the statehouse was as resplendent in national colors as the governor's cravat.

The executive mansion has also been decorated for the Fourth, but some of the handsomest flags will not be put out until Monday, except for a short time today. A flag will float from the top of the mansion today and the interior of the house is handsomely decorated. Governor Atkinson is setting an example. He followed the suggestion in his proclamation.

The governor remarked yesterday that the decorating ought to start today and not leave it all till Monday.

AT THE GRAND.

The matinee performance of the "Arabian Nights" at the Grand today by the stock company promises to be a record-breaker in the history of this place of amusement. "Arabian Nights" is one of the funniest comedies seen upon a local stage. It tells a story that serves for laughing purposes only, and there is never a dull moment on the stage. Miss Gretchen Lyons's songs and dances, in her fetching original costumes, arouse enthusiasm and contribute in no small degree to the pleasure of the entertainment. "Arabian Nights" is a good wholesome, infectious comedy, and one feels all the better for having spent an afternoon or evening so pleasantly and in the society of such funny folks as the play introduces. Tonight the last performance of the "Arabian Nights" will be given. On Monday will come the big scenic naval display, "The Ensign," and the management confidently expects to exceed anything ever done here in the scenic and costume line. The advance sales of seats for the "Ensign" is now progressing.

TO RAISE FLAG ON FOURTH

Employees of Atlanta Machine Works Erect a Pole Seventy Feet High Constructed of Iron.

The employees of the Atlanta Machine works have erected a unique flagstaff and will have a flag raising, with appropriate ceremonies on the 4th of July.

The staff is constructed entirely of iron and measures seventy feet from the copper ball on top to the ground. The lower half is four inches in diameter and the upper half three and a half inches.

SHE SET THE STRAW AFIRE.

Blaze in a Back Yard Which Brought Out the Firemen.

There was a fire alarm from box 15 last night about 9 o'clock. A negro woman had piled up a lot of old straw in her back yard and set it on fire just to get rid of it.

The straw made quite a conflagration and Patrolman Hewell, one of the watchful bicycle officers, sent in an alarm.

Call Officer Chosewood went to the fire and he and Officer Hewell made an investigation which will lead to the arrest of the woman, as it is against the law to build fires in a yard after dark.

Governor Johnston Speaks.

Decatur, Ala., June 1.—(Special.)—While stopping over here tonight on his way to Tuscumbia, where he opens the campaign tomorrow, Governor Johnston spoke to a large crowd in front of the Hotel Bismarck, making an impromptu speech which seemed to meet the approval of his audience.

BOARD WANTS POLICE MATRON

Board of Commissioners Held a Called Meeting Yesterday.

NOT A DISSENTING VOTE CAST

City Council Is Officially Asked To Create the Office.

WILL MISS HOLLOWAY BE RETAINED?

Effort Is Now Being Made To Employ an "Able-Bodied" Woman To Handle Drunken Women. This May Bring on More Talk.

THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS held a called, and what pretended to be a secret meeting yesterday, and a resolution was adopted asking the council and aldermanic board to create the office of police matron so the police board could be officially authorized to elect such a person to look after the white female prisoners.

The full board was present, and there was not a dissenting vote.

The resolution was introduced by Chairman Patterson and Captain English voted for it; Mr. Branan voted for it; Mr. George E. Johnson voted for it; Mayor Collier voted for it, and Mr. W. O. Jones voted for it.

Yesterday morning the chief of police sent out notices asking all the commissioners to meet in the office of Captain English in the Fourth National bank. At 6 o'clock yesterday evening they met and the question of a police matron was taken up. In fact, that was all the members of the board had been called together to do.

There was very little discussion. The commissioners seemed to think that the reinstatement of the matron was a foregone conclusion. Mr. Branan did make a motion to ask the city council to create the office of police janitress, but the motion was not considered.

A police matron was wanted and not even a compromise in the shape of a janitress was to be thought of.

It Is All Very Interesting.

This action of the police commissioners is of decided interest when the history of the police matron is considered. Over a year ago the board appointed a matron, and Miss Sue Holloway was selected to fill the position. A few months ago she was voted a salary of $25 a month by the city council. Less than a month ago Police Commissioner Jones introduced a resolution declaring the office of police matron abolished. The only person voting against the resolution was Commissioner Johnson. Messrs. Patterson and Kendrick and Mayor Collier were absent. The chief of police had expressed himself as not favoring a matron at the barracks.

Then the women of Atlanta rose up in arms and a public meeting was held to condemn the action of the police board. The city council passed a resolution creating the office of matron, but the aldermanic board decided that it was best to refer the matter back to the police board. And there the whole thing rested until the police board held the called meeting yesterday afternoon.

Night before last Miss Holloway packed up her effects and yesterday morning she took her departure.

What Will Now Be Done.

When the city council meets an ordinance will be adopted creating the office of police matron and it will be concurred in by the aldermanic board. At the next meeting of the police commissioners a matron will be elected, but it might not be Miss Holloway.

Members of the board who voted to abolish the office of matron have been heard to say that if a matron was chosen she should be an able-bodied woman. Miss Holloway, they say, is a good woman and one whose character is as pure and as noble as can be found, but they contend that a matron at the police barracks ought to look after all the white female prisoners and that it takes a person who is strong and able to handle a woman who is drunk.

But all this may have been answered when Commissioner Branan's resolution asking for a janitress was not considered favorably.

The fact that the police board has rescinded its former action will be welcome news to the ladies and others who took a very decided interest in the matter.

What further action the police board will take, after the council has passed the proposed ordinance, will be closely watched.

THE POLICE MATRON DEPARTS

She Leaves the Barracks to Return No More—Her Little Room Is Now Deserted.

Yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, Miss Sue Holloway, the ex-police matron, left the barracks to return no more.

A dray drove up to the barracks, and on it were placed a little old-fashioned trunk, a small writing desk and a few bundles. She told those about the station sergeant's office goodby.

"I have endeavored to do my duty to the city of Atlanta and to God," she said, "and I believe I have accomplished much good. I certainly feel recompensed when I think of the young girls I sent back to their old mothers and fathers, and who were either saved or redeemed from a life of shame. But there were those who could not see the matter in the right light, and I am sorry for them."

Miss Holloway went to the Sheltering Arms, where she will remain a few days.

Her little room in the white female department of the city prison, which was fitted up especially for her, with a matting, a dresser and a single white iron bedstead, had a deserted and rather forlorn appearance after she was gone. An old gray cat, the matron's pet, mewed around the apartment disconsolately.

JUNE BROKE ALL WEATHER RECORDS

The Month Was Hotter Than for Twenty Years Before.

RECORDS ARE BADLY SMASHED

Some Startling Figures Are Furnished by Weather Observer.

LITTLE RAIN FELL DURING THE MONTH

The Crops Are Badly in Need of Rain and It Is Feared They Will Be Very Short.

JUNE was a record breaker on weather. Not that Atlantians were favored with any more weather, but the temperature was greater than during any June for twenty years, and the precipitation of rain during the month was less than during any June for the same number of years

No day during the month was a record breaker, but the mean temperature shows that June was by far the hottest month known in this city. The absence of rain is really alarming. The crop bulletin, issued every week by the weather bureau, announces that crops of all kinds in all sections of the state are suffering because of the lack of rain, and unless heavy precipitations come during July it is more than probable that the crops, especially cereals and fruits, will be far below the average in both quantity and size.

The following is a record of each day of the month of June, as kept at the weather bureau:

Date	TEMP.			Precipitation in inches and hundredths	Character of Day
	Max.	Min.	Mean		
1	88	68	78	.00	Partly cloudy.
2	91	72	82	.00	Partly cloudy.
3	94	71	82	.00	Partly cloudy.
4	94	71	82	.00	Partly cloudy.
5	88	70	79	.00	Partly cloudy.
6	86	69	78	.00	Clear.
7	88	67	78	.00	Clear.
8	91	68	80	.00	Clear.
9	95	72	84	.00	Clear.
10	95	74	84	.00	Clear.
11	91	72	82	.00	Partly cloudy.
12	84	68	76	.34	Cloudy.
13	82	67	74	.05	Cloudy.
14	84	67	76	.11	Partly cloudy.
15	85	68	76	.00	Partly cloudy.
16	88	70	79	.00	Partly cloudy.
17	86	70	78	.08	Partly cloudy.
18	87	70	78	.18	aPrtly cloudy.
19	86	68	77	T	Partly cloudy.
20	90	65	78	.10	Partly cloudy.
21	87	67	77	.02	Clear.
22	87	66	76	.00	Cloudy.
23	90	68	79	.00	Clear.
24	91	71	81	.00	Clear.
25	90	73	82	.00	Partly cloudy.
26	88	73	80	.01	Clear.
27	89	71	80	.00	Partly cloudy.
28	89	69	79	.00	Partly cloudy.
29	90	70	80	.00	Clear.
30	95	68	81	.00	Clear.

From the above record it will be seen that the mean maximum temperature for the month is 89 degrees, while the mean minimum is 69.4 degrees. This makes the mean temperature for June 79.2 degrees, which is much greater than it has been for any month during the past twenty years. Before that time no record was kept of the weather. In June, 1890, the mean temperature for the month was 78.8 degrees, which was the record until June, 1898, smashed it.

The following is a comparative statement showing the mean temperatures for June since 1879:

1879	75	1889	73
1880	76	1890	78.8
1881	78	1891	78
1882	76	1892	76
1883	76	1893	74
1884	71	1894	76
1885	76	1895	77
1886	72	1896	75
1887	76	1897	78 6
1888	75	1898	79.2

The mean temperature of June for twenty years is 76 degrees, which shows that June, 1898, was 3.2 degrees over the average. The average excess of daily mean temperature during the month was 3 degrees and the accumulated excess of daily mean temperature since January 1, 1898, is 262 degrees. In other words, the year 1898 is 262 degrees ahead of the accumulated temperature of any previous year. The average daily excess since January 1, 1898, is 1.4 degrees.

In rain June was far below the average in precipitation. Only .89 of an inch of rain fell during the month. In 1890 1.12 inches of rain fell during the month of June, and this was the lowest on record until the statistics for June, 1898, were completed. The average precipitation of rain during June for twenty years is 4.12 inches, which makes the total deficiency in precipitation during June, 1898, 3.23 inches.

The accumulated deficiency in precipitation of rain since January 1, 1898, is 12.05 inches, which means that this station is behind more than one foot of water. The matter is considered serious and the farmers are fearful for the crops. Mr. J. B. Marbury, the weather observer, stated yesterday that he saw no prospect for rain and it is not known how long the drought will last.

The following is a comparative statement showing the total precipitation, in inches, of rain during the month of June for the past twenty years:

1879	3.20	1889	5.03
1880	3.57	1890	1.12
1881	2.46	1891	4.71
1882	3.22	1892	4.65
1883	2.31	1893	4.65
1884	10.73	1894	1.29
1885	4.83	1895	4 87
1886	8.68	1896	6.66
1887	2.82	1897	2.07
1888	4.71	1898	.89

The victory rests with America's Greatest Medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, when it enters the battle against impure blood.

SATURDAY NIGHT CLUB TO MEET.

The Members Will Hold an Interesting Session Tonight.

The regular weekly session of the Saturday Night Club will be held tonight in the auditorium of the Young Men's Library Association building. An interesting programme has been arranged and it is thought that a large audience will attend.

Preceding the debate Mrs. H. G. Linderman will sing and Miss Estelle Stewart will recite. The question for debate is "Resolved, That the theory of territorial expansion is the greatest danger that confronts the republic." The meeting commences at 8 o'clock and the public is invited.

QUICK ACTION.

Clean printing, simplicity, permanent and accurate alignment and durability are a few features of the

Wellington Typewriter No. 2

Equal to any $100 machine on the market.

Sent to any responsible party on receipt of price

. . . $60.00 . . .

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded after 10 days' trial.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Box 4, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

ABBO

The Wonder Worker

Makes the blind see, the deaf hear, the lame walk, and cures the weak, nervous, dyspeptic, rheumatic and paralytic in a most remarkable manner by a new system of medicine from Europe.

FREE! FREE!!

Abbo's Extraordinary Offer to Sick People.

Free for Ten Days Only!

All who visit Abbo before July 10th will receive all medical attention and surgical treatment FREE until cured.

No Charge Except for Necessary Medicines.

The deaf, lame, blind and rheumatic are cured without cost and without price by a new system of medicine from Europe. No laying on of hands or faith cure.

Abbo cures have puzzled the whole medical fraternity and astonished the world. He uses certain secret preparations imported from Europe. His treatment is quick and permanent, and he protects his patients by taking only those cases that can be cured. No man living has made the record that Abbo has in eight years' time in America. He has received more testimonials and sworn affidavits than any living physician.

Abbo treats no acute diseases, but makes an entire specialty of chronic diseases. Long standing cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable he most desires to see.

ALL SUFFERERS

From Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Blood Disorders, Piles, Catarrh, Bladder and Urinary Troubles, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia or Sciatica, should

CALL AT ONCE.

Special Quick Treatment

For Private Diseases of Men and All Diseases of Women.

Abbo Specific Medications

Go straight to the diseased organs and can be plainly felt at work in the diseased part very shortly after their use is begun. They are pleasant to take, mild but searching in action, yet agree with the most delicate lady or child, do not reduce the strength and can be used at the usual occupation, as many patients, still able to work and attend to business, are often slowly, surely, yet unconsciously, dying—knowing themselves to be ill, yet deceived into a false security. They procrastinate or put off the matter until the case is incurable.

Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease and if you can be cured. It costs you nothing, and may save your life.

Special attention given to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Abbo will introduce his painless and wonderful methods of straightening Cross-Eyes, removing Cataracts, Ptherisms and all other surgical diseases of the Eye.

ABBO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

72 MARIETTA STREET,

Opposite Postoffice, Atlanta, Ga.

Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HAYES—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hayes, Mr. M. N. Blount, Mrs. M. K. Murphey and Mr. John Blount are requested to attend the funeral of John Hayes, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Hayes, from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, today, July 2d, at 9 a. m. The following boys will act as pallbearers and are requested to meet at the residence of Mr. D. J. Hayes this morning at 9 o'clock: Tom Lynch, Henry Williamson, Joe Murphey, Joe Erskine, James Kenny and Robert Morris.

PETER LYNCH.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather, Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

THE BENDER PROPERTY

On West Hunter street, will be sold at courthouse, next Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

Don't miss it. Titles perfect; terms easy.

G. W. ADAIR.

7-2-2t

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

16 rooms, Peachtree street	$40 00
13-r. house, Jackson street	40 00
13-r. house, Central Place	30 00
12-r. house, Washington street	35 00
11-r. house, Hurst street, Inman Park	40 00
10-r. house, W. Peachtree street	35 00
10-r. house, Courtland avenue	40 00
10-r. house, Druid Circle, Inman Park	30 00
9-r. house, Hood street	25 00
9-r. house, Peachtree street	35 00
9-r. house, Pulliam street	15 00
9-r. house, Formwalt street	30 00
8-r. house, Thirteenth street	25 00
8-r. house, Spring street	20 00
8-r. house, Magnolia street	12 00
8-r. house, East Fair street	18 60
8-r. house, Mangum street	15 00
6-r. house, Luckie street	18 00
6-r. house, Bartow street	20 00
5-r. house, East Fair street	15 00
5-r. house, Jones avenue	15 00

For Rent by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall St.

10-r. h., 186 N. Boulevard, g. w. b.	$33 33
9-r. h., 90 E. Ellis street, g. w. and b	30 00
8-r. h., Rawson and Windsor, g. w. b.	26 50
8-r. h., 42 Windsor street, g. w. b.	25 00
8-r. h., 108 Trinity avenue, g. w. b.	25 00
8-r. h., 48 Woodward ave., g. w. b.	30 00
7-r. h., 16 Morrison ave.	12 50
7-r. h., 20 Piedmont avenue	17 50
7-r. h., 265 Woodward ave., g. w. b.	20 00
6-r. h., 113 E. Georgia ave., g. w. b.	22 50
6-r. h., E. Ellis, g. w. b.	20 00
6-r. h., 170 Gilmer street	11 50
6-r. h., 76 Gilmer, g. w.	15 00
5-r. h., 63 West Cain, g. w.	15 00
5-r. h., 63 Eugenia street	16 00
5-r. h., 18 Brotherton street	15 00
5-r. h., 75 Dodd avenue (new)	17 50
5-r. h., 18 Johnson avenue	12 50
4-r. h., 23 Corput street	8 00
4-r. h., 83 Hood street, g and w.	12 50

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS.
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

YOUNG MEN, our illustrated book explains how to learn the barber trade in eight weeks; mailed free. Moler's Barber College, Cincinnati.

WANTED—Three men in Atlanta and one man in each unoccupied town in Georgia and adjoining states to take orders for men's made to order suits at $4.50 to $15, mostly $4.50 to $10, pants $1.50 to $5; $60 per month made by beginners without experience; we furnish full line of samples and all necessary outfit. For application and reference blank and full particulars address American Woolen Mills Co., tailors for the trade, Chicago, Ill. 6-9 13 thur sat tues

WANTED—Local deputies for Georgia for a fraternal society which combines all the latest social and fraternal insurance features; liberal contracts will be made. Address Mutual Brotherhood, 709-711 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga. 6-29-6t

WANTED HELP—Female.

WANTED—Lady agents for dress goods and ladies' tailoring. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O. jan18 2m tues thur sat fn

LADIES, boys and girls distribute samples of toilet soap and baking powder and get 1898 bicycle free or $12 per week salary. Consolidated Co., State street, Chicago. 619 2t

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN on cigars, $125 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary; permanent position; inducements to customers. Imperial Cigar Co., N. Y. city. 6 27 3t e o d

SALESMEN—For cigars, $125 month and expenses; old firm; experience unnecessary; inducements to customers. C. C. Bishop & Co., St. Louis. 6-22-tf

LOST.

LOST—A gold pin with diamond in center. Please return to H. M. S., 93 Whitehall street, and be rewarded.

$25 REWARD—For gold watch with gold and platinum chain, stolen from A. B. Steele on Pullman car, "Norfolk," on night of 22d instant. Patrick Phillips & Co., Geneva, manufacturers. Leave watch at any given point and money will be left there and no questions asked. Case has monogram "A. B. S." on one side and date, 1885, on the other. Inside marked A. B. Steele, Atlanta, Ga. 6-29-5t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—A most desirable residence in the northern portion of city, on Piedmont ave. Address No. 5, Constitution office. 6-17-3t

PERSONAL.

SWEET WATER PARK HOTEL, Lithia Springs, twenty miles west of Atlanta. H. T. Blake, proprietor. Now open. june18-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier, Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN negotiate loans on Atlanta real estate and Georgia farm lands. Gould building, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 TO 8 PER CENT loans negotiated on real estate, one to ten years. I guarantee to save you money, no matter what price is made you elsewhere; purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, 45 Marietta street.

V. F. PICKERT, broker and jeweler, 6½ Whitehall street, upstairs, makes loans on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. All business strictly confidential.

LOANS made promptly on real estate or satisfactory collateral at lowest rates of interest. Equitable Loan and Security Co., Gould building.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

LOANS MADE on improved real estate at low rates of interest. Trust Company of Georgia, The Court, Equitable building.

LOANS AT LOWEST rate; no commission charged; purchase money notes wanted. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., corner Broad and Alabama streets.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS WANTED to sell articles needed in every home; entirely new; $5 to $10 per day easily made; real bonanza; catalogue free; few general agents wanted. Address Toledo Cooker Co., Toledo, Ohio. 7-2-2t

AGENTS WANTED—Street men, peddlers, advertising solicitors, salesmen on "Kiss-Me-Quick-Come-See-Me," the latest comic novelty, retails for 5 cents, 3 samples 10c, 100 for $2.50. Sells like wildfire. Admiral Dewey, 11x14 portrait, 15c, $5 per 100. The Maine, Dewey, Lee, Sampson, Uncle Sam badges, pictures, flags, souvenirs, any warships, 5 cents, $2.50 per 100, $15 per 1,000. Uncle Sam and Spain game 10c. Largest line in the United States. Illustrated catalogue. Cuba maps, book of war in Cuba, Spain and United States. Outfit 35c. Complete outfit novelties 25c to clear $10 daily. Household Novelty Co., Providence, R. I. 6-29 4t

AGENTS—Visit stores, sell machine for printing large signs on fences, bridges, rocks, sidewalks, any rough surface. Arc Co., Racine, Wis. 6-12-30t

AGENTS WANTED for "Our Naval War with Spain." Splendidly illustrated, only authentic book to be published. Free outfit now ready, act quick. National Pub. Co., 114 Fifth avenue, New York, or Lakeside building, Chicago. 6-12 30t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

ICE COLD MELONS—You can find ice-cold melons at any time at Fulton Market, 15 Marietta st. J. M. Stewart, Manager. 7-2-2t

BOARDERS WANTED.

NEW YORK city boarders wanted; parlor, dining room; rooms large, small; summer prices; rear of Windsor hotel. 22 East Forty-seventh street, New York. 6-21-2w

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SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—To rent, 50 or 100 cots until 1st of August; state rent asked; paid in advance. Box 12.

WANTED—One large tent; will rent or buy if suit. Apply or address Martin & Bowden, City.

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FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

The Constitution.
PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
CLARK HOWELL..........Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL..........Business Manager

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CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
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CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—Hamilton & Kendrick.
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NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., July 2, 1898.

A Word to City Tax Payers.

The day will soon come when circumstances will compel the people of Atlanta to take some necessary steps in the direction of real economy—in the direction of real progress. These steps may be postponed for awhile, though there is no reason why they should be, but the longer they are postponed the more necessary they become.

In all parts of the country there are movements in behalf of municipal reform. A more definite acquaintance with the details of municipal government in the old world has evidently convinced the people that there is something wrong in the government of American cities. The citizens of Glasgow, in Scotland, pay hardly any taxes at all; the city derives its revenues from the public utilities which, in most American cities, feed and fatten on the people.

A movement of reform and retrenchment must be begun in Atlanta sooner or later. We are on the eve of a municipal election; a mayor and council are soon to be chosen. Therefore, why not begin the discussion of these important matters now? Why not make inquiries of those who are ambitious to serve the city, and discover how they stand on matters that vitally affect the taxpayers of the municipality.

A comparison will show that while Atlanta is ahead of some of her sister cities in some important particulars, she is behind them in many matters equally, if not more, important. The town is ahead of some of them in the matter of spending money.

A comparison will show that, in proportion to population, the taxpayers of Atlanta are spending more money for public utilities than almost any city in the United States. Why should this be so? Simply because the voters and taxpayers have permitted it to be so. We seem to be a very patient and long-suffering people. We elect municipal governments year after year without so much as asking those who apply for office what they propose to do when they are elected. Councilmen who are elected "dry so," as the saying is, just because they happen to be hustlers, or because the people vote them in as a matter of habit, are not likely to feel under very strong obligations to the taxpayers. It is the rarest thing in the world for a candidate for either branch of our municipal legislature to set forth the policy he intends to pursue, and when he does, it is a mere perfunctory statement to the effect that he "will look carefully after the interests of the people."

The result of all this is that the city seems dedicated to a policy of municipal extravagance that has probably no parallel in any city in the country with the same, or approximately the same, population.

Why should the people rise up and abuse council for this sort of extravagance? Silence is said to give consent, and are not the taxpayers silent about it? Have they ever protested against it? The majority of them seem to look on the city government as a huge machine which was invented to oppress them and from which there is no escape. Let us put the responsibility where it belongs. The taxpayers are responsible, and it is idle to talk about reform so long as the taxpayers rest quietly.

The taxpayers of Atlanta will wake up after awhile, and then there will be a tremendous rattling among the dry bones. But how long first? How long before the people of Atlanta will realize that their municipal government is precisely what they make it, and that it touches their vital interests more closely than any other division of the government under which they live?

In spite of the fact that taxation has been reduced from 11-2 to 11-4 per cent, every branch of public service in Atlanta costs the taxpayers more than the same branches of service cost the taxpayers of other cities with approximately the same or a slightly larger population. Why is not the present a good time for the people to take a livelier interest in municipal affairs, and discover for themselves what is to be the policy of the new city legislature which they are shortly to elect? Why is not the present a good time to demand from candidates for mayor and council a declaration of their intentions with respect to those municipal reforms which are so necessary?

The whole matter is in the hands of the people. There will be reform when they demand it, and not before.

Editor Stovall Protests.

Another of Mr. Cleveland's most devoted admirers has lifted a hand to rebuke him. This time it is Editor Stovall, of The Savannah Press, who protests against the ex-president's ponderous platitudes about the demoralization of war. The rebuke is keenly and effectively delivered, for not only is the Cleveland attitude always a full and fair target, but Editor Stovall is armed with a sharp pen.

The rebuke, however, will not prevent a repetition of the comical display. It will go on as long as Mr. Cleveland is able to raise his voice in a public place. Take from him the inestimable privilege of seizing upon the thoughts and ideas that have been used millions of times before and developing them into strings of dreary platitudes, and you deprive him of his chief stock in trade.

Mr. Cleveland says war is demoralizing and disorganizing, and the cheap platitude is expected to thrill the cuckoos. Editor Stovall refuses to be thrilled; on the contrary, he wants to know why Mr. Cleveland indulges in such talk at this time. Well, the ex-president, if compelled to answer, could only say that he had heard the statement made before, and thought it would be safe to repeat it.

But the statement is only a half-truth. All wars are not demoralizing. On the contrary, it sometimes happens that those who are engaged in war are ennobled by it. Our war for independence was not demoralizing. It caused bloodshed, misery and various forms of suffering, but it was not demoralizing if we are to give a broad meaning to the word. It was a war for human liberty, and it gave new hopes and new ambitions to men the world over. Demoralizing! It lifted man to a higher stature than he had ever before reached, and out of the smoke of the guns rose this grand republic—this marvelous edifice dedicated to the freedom of man.

The present war was undertaken for humane purposes. The Maine disaster merely served as a spur to the administration. It has proceeded thus far and has had some results not foreseen, but where is the demoralization which it has occasioned? Is there any demoralization in this country? Is there any demoralization in Cuba that did not exist there before the United States undertook to drive the Spaniards out.

"How can I be good if you look like that?" said the little girl at Sunday school to her teacher, whose face was marked by pretentious and solemn sanctimoniousness. This is the attitude of Editor Stovall, and of all thoughtful people, toward Mr. Cleveland's platitudes. A platitude is respectable when it is true; but it is insufferable when only half true. And it is not true that all wars are demoralizing.

Free Delivery in the Rural Districts.

The additional appropriation which congress has lately made for extending its test of the rural free mail delivery system will undoubtedly produce good results. Up to the present time experiments have been made from one hundred and forty different post-offices in the east and west, and in every case the results have been most satisfactory.

One of the chief objections heretofore urged against living in the rural districts has been grounded upon the lack of adequate postal facilities; but when the comparative isolation thus occasioned is overcome by the universal extension of the free mail delivery system there will be witnessed the spectacle of thousands flocking to the rural districts from the cities instead of the spectacle of thousands flocking to the cities from the rural districts.

This is what the country has long needed, and in justice to the farmers, it ought to have been put into effect years ago. As it is now, the farmers in order to get the mails are frequently compelled to neglect their crops and to go for miles over the country roads to the nearest postoffice. This subjects them to great inconvenience and naturally deters others from seeking homes in the rural districts. But when the free mail delivery system is put into effect the attractiveness of the rural districts will increase tenfold. Other improvements will rapidly follow suit, and in the course of time the rural districts will measure advantages with the cities in almost every respect. May the day soon come.

The Area of the War.

The present war with Spain is likely to be distinguished for the amplitude of its operations as well as for the character of its results.

When hostilities formally commenced in April last with the peaceful blockade of Havana by Admiral Sampson's fleet it was generally thought that the seat of war would be restricted chiefly to the immediate neighborhood of Cuba. This supposition grew naturally out of the logic of the situation at the time. Since the independence of Cuba was the object at which the United States aimed in its declaration of hostilities, it seemed that the first step in consequence of that action was to land troops in Cuba and to proceed at once to eliminate the power of Spain therefrom.

But the dimensions of the war have considerably outgrown this original conception; and instead of being restricted chiefly to the immediate neighborhood of Cuba, its area has projected itself into both hemispheres. Indeed, the first decisive stroke of the war occurred in Manila harbor, seven thousand miles distant from San Francisco, and more than ten thousand miles distant from Cuba. If anyone had predicted two weeks before the fight in Manila harbor occurred that the stars and stripes would be floating in that quarter as the result of the war for Cuba's independence, it is certain that he would have been looked upon as the wildest dreamer. But the fact, nevertheless, remains that the first effective blow of the war has been struck on the other side of the globe.

When the time arrived for the next strategic move, it was made at San Juan, on the island of Porto Rico, one thousand miles from Havana. This consisted in the bombardment of the fortifications at San Juan by Admiral Sampson with the results which are already well known.

While the battle of Santiago must be put down as the next decisive stroke of the war, bringing the scene of hostilities back to Cuba for the first time, it is, nevertheless, given out on what appears to be good authority, that the plan of the government is to carry the war into Spain and to checkmate the designs of Admiral Camara in leaving Cadiz for the Philippines. Thus it appears that the war with Spain has not only exceeded by far the estimates originally put upon its area, but that in fact it surpasses in this respect any former war ever waged upon the globe.

The Torpedo Boat.

The Chicago Times-Herald makes the point that the present war with Spain has served to conclusively demonstrate the inefficiency of the torpedo boat for defensive operations.

Two instances in point are cited. First, the attempt which was made by two Spanish torpedo boats in the battle of Manila to play havoc with Admiral Dewey's squadron. Rapid fire was opened upon them with the result that both were completely riddled. Second, the attempt which was lately made by the Spanish torpedo boat Terror to destroy the American auxiliary cruiser St. Paul. As the result of the brief engagement which occurred between these two vessels, the former was so completely disabled that it will probably never again be fit for use.

For defensive operations in stealing upon vessels unawares and in playing the part of the assassin, The Chicago Times-Herald is disposed to think that the torpedo boat may yet be of service in time of hostilities; but for other purposes it is strongly of the opinion that the torpedo boat has failed to fulfill the expectations of its projectors, and that revolutionary changes are destined to occur in this branch of naval construction as the outgrowth of the present war.

Health Reports from Cuba.

There is intense gratification in the reports which have lately come from the front stating that the American troops are in splendid condition despite the severe climate, and that only the merest handful of invalids are on the disabled list.

On account of the lateness of the season there was ample cause for entertaining grave fears in regard to the welfare of the troops. Exchanging the mild atmosphere of the temperate zone for the oppressive heat of the tropics, it seemed almost inevitable that large numbers of them would either succumb to malaria or else prove unable on account of exhaustion to endure the hardships of the field. Consequently, the reports from the front create some measure of surprise, while at the same time they carry unspeakable happiness to the hearts of anxious thousands.

Of course something is due to the robust physical strength of the individual soldiers themselves, and to the fact that the best of sanitary regulations have been observed in camp, but even more, perhaps, is due to the fact that the rigors of the climate in that quarter have been exaggerated. Even the protracted rains which the popular imagination has dwelt upon with such alarm for several weeks past have failed to materialize, except to the extent of several opportune showers which have been more acceptable than otherwise. Everything considered, there seems to be little ground for uneasiness in regard to the welfare of the troops on the score of sanitation or climate. Out of 20,000 troops in the close vicinity of Santiago de Cuba the reports state that barely more than one hundred are on the sick list. Better results could hardly be expected, even under the most favorable circumstances.

Perhaps it is true that the season is not sufficiently far advanced to really test the capacity of the troops for enduring the climate, but with the assurance that the heat is by no means so intolerable as represented, and that the best of medical skill is in attendance upon the hospitals to minister to the needs of disabled soldiers, it must be admitted that comparatively little cause for apprehension exists.

The suggestion to use Grosvenor as an airgun is received with great favor in Ohio, where his capacity is known.

Bland, of Missouri, is of the opinion that it will be time enough for the democrats to make a declaration on the proposed policy of expansion when the war is over.

The barbed wire fence is the newest problem of the war.

If the Spaniards propose to burn all the towns they evacuate in Cuba there'll be few houses left on the island.

A wounded Cuban—and a negro at that—died with the cry of "Live, free Cuba!"

Weyler wants to be sent back to Cuba. Let us hope his request will be granted.

CAUGHT AT RANDOM.

The battle of Manila has caused an advance of 80 to 100 per cent in the price of hemp.

The Philippines lie wholly within the tropics, reaching at the south to within four and a half degrees of the equator.

It is not generally known that Admiral Cervera, the commander of the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba, was a naval attache in Washington about fifteen years ago.

Brigadier General Joseph K. Hudson, commander of the Kansas volunteer troops, was the founder of The Topeka Capital, now one of the leading republican papers of the state.

Brigadier General John I. Rodgers, who is mentioned as the next commanding officer of the department of the east, is said to be the best posted man in the army on the subject of heavy artillery.

A sheet containing war news, condensed from the newspapers each morning and printed at the printing office of the penitentiary at Joliet, Ill., is passed into the cell of each prisoner at 2 o'clock every afternoon.

The condition under which British sailors and soldiers live are more sanitary now than in the past. In 1865 more than eleven deaths occurred in every 1,000 men afloat, while ten years later the number fell to 6.8, in 1885 to 5.4 and in 1895 to 4.4. In the army the figures are not quite so satisfactory.

Shot from Ambush.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 1.—(Special.)—About 11 o'clock last night John Young, a miner, was shot from ambush by unknown parties and instantly killed a short distance from here. Young was returning home at the time. He was shot several times in the head and neck. No clew to the guilty parties.

LAST CONFERENCE BEFORE THE LANDING.

Written by The Constitution's Staff Correspondent and Mailed from the Fleet off Santiago.—The plans for debarkation have been completed in such a rush that one is dazed in trying to crowd it all into one short newspaper dispatch, but that is just what must be done in order that the more portentious movements that are to follow may be understood. It has been a consolidation of more or less conflicting interests into one definite and positive plan of campaign, and nothing short of imperative orders from Washington will halt the progress of that campaign or turn it aside a hair's breadth. The conflicting interests conflicted only because each had a different idea as to the best method of accomplishing the same result. The navy took one view, the army another and the rag-tag representatives of the insurgents a third. Each wanted the credit of leading the invading forces or of taking the chief part in striking the first effective blow at the enemy on this side of the globe. The result of a long conference between these three active branches of the anti-Spanish belligerents is that honors are to be evenly divided at the start, and that individual prowess is to distribute further honors in the future, which seems to be entirely fair and satisfactory all round.

The conference of commanding officers which was assembled by order of General Shafter on the Seguranca was in session until nearly midnight. The navy was represented by Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, the army by Major Generals Shafter and Wheeler and the insurgents by General Calixto Garcia and Juan Castillo. With them were all the brigadier generals and several of the regiment commanders, and the whole made a group that filled the flagship's main cabin. It was a picturesque and warlike group, too, the officers bending over the big, map-covered center table talking, gesticulating and moving about in an excitement that was contagious. The first news that leaked out into the eager crowd on the after deck was the authorized announcement that it had been determined to land the troops at the little Spanish port of Baiquiri, fifteen miles to the eastward of Santiago.

In an instant every man hustled into his stateroom for his map of the Cuban coast and every eye was turned upon the little dots upon them labeled Baiquiri. They were not much more than dots in actual fact, but there was room for hours of study in the stretch of hills that reached between them and Santiago city. The army draughtsmen were set to work enlarging the diagrams so as to show every road and stream in the territory mentioned and the ship which had been so quiet a half hour before became a line of effervescent energy. The score or more of diplomatic representatives on board brought out copying paper and pens and ink and set themselves to drawing the enlarged maps of the country to be invaded with an industry that one would not be likely to credit them with. They took possession of all the tables, and some sprawled out on the decks. It looked like a big school in negligee session, except that the scholars worked too hard to make the illusion perfect. It was somewhat odd to see a big and burly Norwegian sketching away as though his life depended on it by the side of a busy-fingered little Japanese, while a French count pushed his pencil vigorously over the paper near by.

Others on board fell over each other as they rushed about getting their belongings together preparatory to debarkation. Newspaper men and diplomats alike had ignored the fact that orders to land might come at any moment, and had scattered their things from one end of the ship to the other. I saw Colonel John Jacob Astor tear along the port side, picking up a book here, a pair of marine glasses there, and a camera somewhere else, dumping them all finally into a hammock which he had improvised into a sort of carry-all. Richard Harding Davis, no less excited, stood in the cabin with an unaddressed letter in his hand while the mail boat tossed and plunged in the troubled waters a few yards away.

"Hurry up, Dicky," called out the officer in charge of the postal affairs.

"I'm troubled," said Mr. Davis. "I've got a bully good newspaper story here, and I'm a correspondent for two papers. One is a weekly and one is a monthly. If the mail is quick enough I ought to send it to the weekly. If it is slow I can market it with the monthly. I wish I knew—."

But by that time the mail boat was steaming toward Jamaica, and Mr. Davis's story will probably not appear at all.

Not only on the flagship, but on every other vessel in the fleet final preparations for going on shore began as soon as the orders were signaled to them. They flashed back brief information as to the state of affairs on board, and the net result showed that thirteen men were sick enough to be in the hospital ship, that three were seriously ill, (of what complaint I do not know) and that eighteen horses had died. Every transport took occasion to advise General Shafter that if he wanted to disembark any live animals he would have to reach shore quick, but the advice was totally unnecessary. Thinking about horses has kept the general awake for the past three days. Toward dusk all the boats steamed up close to the flagship, and the cruisers belonging to Admiral Sampson's squadron formed a defensive and offensive fringe on the outskirts. Heavy clouds began to gather overhead, and at 6 o'clock the rain poured down in torrents. A water spout formed just off the port quarter of the Indiana, but that resourceful vessel shot a couple of shells into the unwelcome visitor and shattered its fighting qualities almost before we had an opportunity to photograph it. Then the wind increased in velocity until the awnings on the transports were blown to shreds, and the fleet rocked and rolled and pitched in the darkness of a real tropical storm. The Cuban coast disappeared behind the heavy veil of falling water.

It was midnight when the conference of the commanding officers closed, and the weary-eyed men came out of the cabin with hands full of maps and official papers. General Shafter, big and jolly, escorted General Garcia, attenuated and silent, and General Wheeler walked with Admiral Sampson. Shafter and Garcia are good friends. The former, with a number of newspaper correspondents, went on shore the day before at Aguadores, about fourteen miles west of Santiago, and had a long chat with the veteran insurgent commander. I understand that the latter gave assurance that Shafter could depend on the aid of 11,000 insurgents in Santiago province, and that he furnished satisfactory proof of the correctness of his statement.

ROBERT B. CRAMER.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Good Foundation Now.

Editor Constitution—I beg to inquire into the advisability and economy of using a concrete foundation for the proposed asphalt paving on Washington street, bids for which are invited and are to be opened July 4th.

In street paving the purpose of the concrete is to secure an artificial foundation where a natural one does not exist.

Washington street is underlaid by a formation that is an ideal one for a subfoundation when properly protected from surface water, as it will be when the asphalt is laid.

In addition to this excellent sub-foundation this street has already upon it a covering of from twelve to fifteen inches of granite macadam, which has been thoroughly compacted and bonded by from ten to fifteen years of traffic thereon.

Considering the good character of the sub-foundation and the thoroughness with which the present macadam is bonded together it seems that there is little, if anything at all, to be gained by removing the material now on the street and placing in its stead a concrete foundation six inches thick.

By removing two or three inches of the present covering, then dressing and rolling with a heavy roller a foundation will be obtained which will answer all purposes as well as if a concrete foundation were laid, resulting in a saving of from 75 to 80 cents per square yard to the city and property owners.

Other cities have adopted this method, where practicable, and have secured satisfactory results.

D. LEE WARDROPER.

The Flag and the Fourth.

Editor Constitution—The several concentric circumstances around patriotism impels me to give testimony as a student of science. It will be recalled that after our revolutionary war no American ever felt the necessity of defending the right of that war. It was so natural and free from doing injustice to any that the revolutionary cause commended itself to all.

Had the north in our last war been as well acquainted with southern character and institutions as it now is, all that useless loss of life would have been averted. Had some of the fanatics attempted to have a church where social equality should prevail before the war instead of after, they might have learned before it was too late. However, as man is what his surroundings make him, a southerner by the accident of training, might have done the same thing and two such changes might have changed the sides upon which Lee and Grant fought.

Captain Crider, of this city, formerly a scout under Stonewall Jackson, once said to a union officer: "It was under the stars and stripes that I wanted to fight you, and it was a mistake that we didn't do it." I have heard the same sentiment expressed by others.

I hold that the stars and bars more nearly represented the revolutionary spirit during the sixties than did the stars and stripes, and that at the present time old glory is nearer a successor, in the principles it represents, of the stars and bars than of itself during the time it was conquering American states.

On the occasion of the confederate parade in New York a union soldier in an article in one of the metropolitan papers laboriously endeavored to show how wrong it would be to admit the rebels to equal rights in the parade. The return of Fitzhugh Lee and Joe Wheeler from Cuba would show to all what the thoughtful have seen for years—that that writer's position was wholly untenable and was as much against nature as it would be for one Anglo-Saxon to force his opinions down the throat of another.

However patriotic may be the ex-confederates in their present efforts against Spain, they will never be higher than when they followed the stars and bars. And since the present soldier boys can be accounted successors to their fathers of thirty-five years ago, so should also the Daughters of the Confederacy be the leading spirits in supplying them comforts. As the two flags are blended in principle, so also let it be shown that all of the south is to be a part of the history of our great country.

Let the stars and stripes and the Fourth of July be reverenced in connection with confederate valor as well as symbols of our united country.

HENRY HARTWELL TARVER.

Senator Harris, of Kansas.

Editor Constitution—I enclose a clipping from The Washington Star as follows:

"A good deal has been said about the youth of some of the volunteer soldiers who responded to the calls of the president for troops for the war with Spain. Several of these volunteers have been referred to as the youngest of these 200,000 men, but the distinction of being the most youthful of this great army probably belong to Craig Harris, the son of Senator Harris, of Kansas. In volunteering his services at an early age Craig Harris has only followed in the footsteps of his father, Senator Harris having entered the union army during the civil war when eighteen years old."

Something of the true history of the junior senator from Kansas, is worth knowing just at this time. Colonel Harris was a valiant confederate soldier and a member of General Lee's official family. After the war he settled in Kansas, where, in 1892, at the populist convention held at Witchita, in that state, by the unanimous vote of all the old union soldiers who were delegates, he was made the standard bearer as congressman-at-large, who led the hosts from under 82,000 republican majority and took the state from the republican column in 1897. He was chosen United States senator by the same party. Bleeding Kansas first in war, first in peace and first to send a confederate soldier to represent her in the halls of congress. Will Georgia be second on the list to place a stringer across the chasm of which we hear so much? We hope so.

S. S. HITE.

Fitzgerald, Ga., June 28, 1898.

Life in the Mountains.

From The Dahlonega, Ga., Nugget.

Last Monday John Shubird came to town pretty well loaded down both externally and internally with pure mountain dew. John went to several citizens trying to sell them some of it, which he had hid out somewhere close by. Among those he visited was Merchant McMuire, who is a strict member of the church and a prohibitionist. Doubtless the man believed that he would find a ready sale for a portion of his liquor here, but he missed it. The liquid seemed to be a dull sale. He didn't want to take it back and we suppose that he decided to drink it up himself, for it wasn't long until he was in a weaving way and a fit subject for the calaboose. Marshal Davis, who is not quite seven feet from top to bottom, grabbed him and started off to the 'boose like a cat carrying her kitten. The man was friendly and full of fun. He wanted to dance. The marshal let him down and he gave a free concert by cutting the pigeon's wing to the delight of all present. Then the journey to the lockup was resumed and it was not long before he was safe behind the big iron door. After the man looked around at the interior of the prison awhile his tune soon changed and he cared to shake his limber legs no more. While the marshal was gone to tell the mayor what he had done and to plead for the young man, telling him that he had learned that he was both fatherless and motherless and that his only brother—a twin—was dead, the prisoner began to pray, asking the Lord to send some one with water to cool his parched lips and to cause the door to swing wide open so that he might gain his freedom and enjoy a cool breeze once more.

Prayer Broke the Drought.

hFrom The Washington Post.

"It was awfully dry in Georgia once," remarked Mr. George Dallas. "There had been no rain for weeks, and the corn and cotton were burning up in the fields. The creeks had begun to dry up, and even springs that had never been known to fail gave signs that their supply of the aqueous fluid was running low. It began to look as though relief could never come from the heavens. Day after day a blazing sun shone down from a cloudless sky, blistering and withering all vegetation and oppressing the hard working sons and daughters of the land with a fear that distress would soon be their portion—distress that might take on starvation's form.

"About this time the religious people of the county began to hold prayer meetings to invoke assistance of the Deity. In every community the good old farmers and their families assembled to pray for rain. This was at an epoch when the scientific ideas about producing rain from explosives had not gained a foothold, and no fakirs went about, as they lately have done in Kansas and other parts of the west, offering to bring showers at so much per shower.

"No, indeed; these were the times of simple faith and belief in the efficacy of supplication to the Omnipotent. In one neighborhood in the county of Coweta, where the drought was particularly severe, a prayer meeting had been called for a certain day, and at the time appointed a congregation of several hundred sufferers met to beg that the drought be broken. It chanced that a new preacher, who had but lately come to that section, and who was, as I remember, an exponent of the 'hard shell' Baptist creed, was called upon to make the principal petition.'

"He prayed fervently and with all the fervor of an agonized spirit. 'O Lord,' said he, 'Thou knowest our distress. We beseech Thee, come to our rescue. Lord, we won't want any of your little drizzle-drozzles, but send us instead a gully-washer, a trash-mover and a pine knot floater. Amen.'

"I hope I may never gain pardon for my faults in the next world if there didn't come within the next thirty-six hours after the delivery of that prayer the biggest rain that had ever descended on Coweta county. The oldest inhabitant couldn't remember such another deluge. It rained about three days without stopping; washed two-thirds of the fences through a big region into the Chattahoochee river; swept away every bridge, and played havoc generally. And the worst of it was that those miserable countrymen who had incited the preacher to pray his best wanted to drum him out of the country because of the emphatic response to his entreaty for rain."

WITH THE GEORGIA EDITORS.

Fighting Georgians to the Front.

From The Americus, Ga., Times-Recorder.

There will be hot times in the old town of Havana when Fighting Bob Berner, Fighting Mark Beck, Fighting Alex Lawrence, Fighting Bob Hodges and other holy terrors of the Third Georgia unsheathe their machetes and give the yankee war whoop.

The Training of Youth.

From The Columbus, Ga., Enquirer-Sun.

Fighting Joe Wheeler did not rob birds' nests for nothing in his youth. We read that he has found the art of tree climbing very serviceable since he reached Cuba.

Editor Christopher, of The Buena Vista Patriot, has a patch of onions that will yield him thirty-five bushels.

On the "Beat."

From The Blakely, Ga., Observer.

An Alabama editor was beaten to death by two of his subscribers last week. To "beat" us out of a few dollars seems to be all that some of our subscribers want to do to us. Thanks.

Hon. T. E. Hightower.

Hon. T. E. Hightower makes formal announcement of his candidacy for re-election to represent Early county in the next legislature.

Rather Fishy.

From The Sandersville, Ga., Progress.

A peculiar coincidence was reported to The Progress a few days ago. A gentleman who was going from Washington to Baldwin county lost his pocket knife while crossing a stream. A few days later he bought some catfish and the knife which he had lost was found in one of the fish. He had cast his knife into the water and it was returned to him in a few days.

Mr. Felker in the Race.

From The Monroe, Ga., Messenger.

Now that the executive committee has acted, Mr. J. H. Felker authorizes us to state that he will be in the race for the legislature.

A Black Eye for Country Editors.

From The Middle Georgia Progress.

The blackberry crop could not survive the drought except in favored localities, and the berries have dried up on the stalks.

Hugging Governor Candler.

Mr. R. O. Howard, of Muscogee, a delegate to the state convention, says that one of the most unique instances ever witnessed in the convention hall was that which took place yesterday when Mr. Candler concluded his speech. An old gentleman from the country, presumably an old confederate veteran, listened intently to what the next governor had to say. The governor's speech was a very eloquent one, and when he concluded the rural gentleman walked slowly down the center isle of the convention hall, mounted the rostrum and threw his arms affectionately about the body of Georgia's next governor. Colonel Candler reciprocated his affections by returning the hug and the convention went wild over the incident. The old gentleman was not a member of the convention, simply a spectator who came to see the thing well done and decided himself to put the finishing touches upon it.

Inverted Patriotism.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Dudler is intensely patriotic. His friends have been aware of this for some time, so when he purchased a large flag and proceeded to raise it over his house they were not surprised.

It was dark before Dudler succeeded in getting everything ready and the flag hoisted, and with the remark that there would be a surprise in the neighborhood when the morning dawned, he went inside.

But it was Dudler who was surprised on the following morning. When he stepped out upon his porch he found that every window in the neighborhood had an angry occupant. Even the old maid who lived next door had drawn her lace curtains aside, and when Dudler appeared shook her fist at him.

"I'll move out of this neighborhood as soon as I can find another house," muttered Dudler to himself, "I won't live in such a nest of Spanish sympathizers."

Then a stranger came along, looked up at the flag and immediately pulled off his coat and wanted to fight Dudler.

What the outcome would have been is a matter of speculation, for at this point a policeman arrived on the scene, gave one look at the flag and ordered Dudler to haul it down.

"Wh-a-at?" gasped Dudler.

"Take it down," ordered the policeman, "or I'll run you in."

This was too much. Dudler was proceeding to pull off his coat, preparatory to fighting the whole police force, when he stopped long enough to take one look at the beloved flag he was about to defend. Then he wilted. Old Glory was upside down!

Dudler apologized, righted his beloved flag and peace reigned once more in the neighborhood.

Good Work of the Convention.

From The Griffin, Ga., News and Sun.

After nominating the candidates who had already been selected by the people at the primaries, the democratic state convention of Wednesday did some very important work in very short order, which may be succinctly stated as follows:

It reindorsed the uniform primary.

Committed itself to the blanket form of ballot.

Declared for the selection of future nominees for the United States senate by the primary vote of the people.

And ordered a consolidation hereafter of the primaries for statehouse officers and justices of the supreme court.

Rains in North Alabama.

Decatur Ala., July 1.—(Special.)—The condition of crops throughout this section is excellent since the fine rains during the latter half of the month. For seven weeks there was scarcely any rain. Bountiful rainfalls began, however, on the 15th inst., almost torrents in many parts of Tennessee valley, including Lawrence, Cullman, Morgan and Limestone counties, and going in all directions. As a consequence crops of all descriptions give promise of a more bounteous yield that for years past. Corn and cotton are advanced in growth, and wheat and oats are being harvested with phenomenal yield. Small crops and fruit and vegetables are yielding enormously.

RELEASED ON HABEAS CORPUS

Judge Reid Gives Henry Fleming, of 7th Massachusetts, His Freedom.

SENT TO CHAINGANG BY MAYOR

Burned a Hole in a Blanket While in the Calaboose—Became Disorderly in Oakland.

On a habeas corpus proceeding Judge Reid, of the city court, yesterday released Henry I. Fleming from the county chaingang, where he had been sentenced to serve a term of thirty days. Fleming is a member of the Seventh Massachusetts regiment United States volunteers, and for a trifling offense committed in the corporation of Oakland he had been tried and committed to the county chaingang.

On June 16th Fleming, it is alleged, although he denies it, became boisterous and disorderly in the town of Oakland and was arrested. He was tried an' fined $3 and costs. He was then stationed at the post and with others was passing through the little suburb. It is said that he had nearly reached the entrance to the post when arrested. He was out of money and was unable to pay the fine imposed upon him.

He was recommitted to the calaboose and held there. The next day he laid down on his cot and struck a match to light a cigar. Instead of putting the match entirely out before it left his fingers, he threw it into a corner where an old blanket lay and the blanket caught fire.

A hole was burned in it about a foot square, it is alleged. When this was learned Fleming was again carried before the mayor, Mr. E. C. Jones, and when the evidence was made known Mayor Jones imposed a fine of $15 or a term of thirty days in the county chaingang. Fleming was unable to pay this fine and was sent, upon the authority of the mayor, to the county chaingang, and, it is said, he remained there ten days before the habeas corpus proceedings were taken out.

Keeper Donelson kept the prisoner at the chaingang and released him upon the decision of Judge Reid yesterday. Last night Fleming left to join his regiment, which is now before the mountains around Santiago, as it was in the first expedition to go with General Shafter.

The mayors of the little towns are assuming the power that is vested in the city criminal court and the superior court, it is said. It is said that they have no lawful right to send an offender to the county chaingang, but have the power that is vested in the police court of Atlanta, namely, to place the guilty ones on the public works of the corporations in which the offense is committed.

A HERO OF YESTERDAY.

John Temple Graves Embalms the Living Hero of Chapultepec.

In his brief speech before the Georgia Woman's Press Club Hon. John Temple Graves told on the spur of the moment a beautiful and notable story—a true story, which embalms the heroism and surpassing chivalry of a gallant gray veteran now living in Atlanta.

In a happy and appropriate allusion to current affairs Mr. Graves said:

"This is an era of heroes. We are glorifying the prowess of Dewey and Hobson and Blue and crowning them with immortal memories. And this is right. The appreciation of heroes produces heroes. Men do not mind risking life for a country that will remember the daring. And the time to recognize heroes is while they live, not after they are dead. Let us remember our present heroes while they are with us, and let us not now or ever forget the heroes yet living whose prowess glorified an earlier day.

"There is a hero and a knight of chivalry in this hall tonight. Let me tell you the splendid story which his modest lips have never told:

"The war with Mexico is a part of our martial history. Taylor and Scott and Davis and Lee came out of it immortal. The epic of that great struggle was the storming of Chapultepec. That frowning fortress was the Gibraltar of Mexico. Its massive walls seemed impregnable. But American daring halted at no obstacles and an intrepid band of volunteers was chosen to scale and assault it.

"Among the first of the dauntless few who braved their way through shot and shell to the fortress on that dreadful day was a young Mississippian, handsome as Alcibiades, proud, confident and thrilling with patriotic fervor. He was among the first if not the first to scale the wall, and, sword in hand, dashed along that storm-swept rampart in advance of all his fellows to cut down the waving flag of the enemy and reap the immortality of the deed. He was the first to reach the flag; his sword was raised, when he heard swift footsteps behind him. He paused, turned and saw his commanding officer, to whom he was tenderly attached and deeply obligated.

"And then this gallant Mississippian, without a moment's hesitation, with the bow of a Chesterfield, halted, lowered his sword and with the point at rest, stood aside while his friend and commanding officer cut down the flag of Mexico and was bulletined for the laurels of that splendid day.

"In the history of battles there was never more gallant, more chivalric deed than that. And the real hero of Chapultepec, maimed and gray, but glorious, sits just before me here tonight in the person of my noble and beloved friend, General William S. Walker, of Atlanta."

Fort McHenry's Road.

From The Washington Star.

A Washington man who put in ten years of soldiering in the regular army of the United States, five of it on the frontier with the cavalry in Indian campaigning, and the other five in the heavy artillery, was recently appointed captain and assistant adjutant general in the volunteer service, and he is now attached to the staff of General Miles. He is a man of ability and great unpretentiousness. A few days before he donned his uniform he went over to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, an official business. A war department clerk went along with him. When the two men arrived at Fort McHenry the new captain pointed to a long shell road that runs through the post.

"Do you see that road?" asked the captain. "Yes."

"Well, I made that whole road myself. It was as tough a job as I ever performed, and as bitter a period, but it did me a heap of good. I was serving with an artillery regiment, part of which was stationed here, and one night when I was on guard the officer of the day crept upon me unawares and found me sitting down on a pile of gunny sacks, neglecting my post. I got a general courtmartial for neglect of duty on post, and was sentenced to six months in the guardhouse. My sentence tickled the old provost sergeant mightily, for he was in need of a steady prisoner to build that road. I built it, and crunched many a million oyster shells building it. I never find myself feeling chesty and high-and-mighty, and all that sort of thing, that I don't shut my eyes and think of this shell road over in Fort McHenry."

Only One of Many.

From The Clarkesville, Ga., Advertiser.

The Constitution celebrated its thirtieth birthday with the issue of a handsome historical edition of its paper. It was only another of the many successful enterprises of that paper. The Constitution is a great daily.

ATLANTA GETS A GOVERNMENT PLUM

Internal Revenue War Stamps Are To Be Imprinted Here.

AGENT DILLON HAS ARRIVED

He Reached Atlanta Yesterday Morning To Begin His Duties.

STAMP SUPPLY RAN SHORT YESTERDAY

Popular Stamps Were Gone by Noon and Many Men Were Turned Away from the Office.

ATLANTA is one of the ten places in the United States where internal revenue stamps will be imprinted upon bank checks and drafts. The letter announcing this was received yesterday morning by the internal revenue collector and he at once made the fact public. The letter is as follows:

"A list of the names and addresses of persons and firms to whom contracts have been awarded for the imprinting of internal revenue stamps upon bank checks and drafts is herewith submitted for your guidance in procuring such work for the public.

"The name of the stamp agent is also given and all orders for imprinting bank check stamps from your office should be addressed to him in care of the contractor:

Eclipse Printing Company, Atlanta, E. H. Dillon.

American Bank Note Company, Boston, Charles O. Fellows.

Clarke & Courts, Galveston, John D. Settle.

Cootey Lithographing and Printing Company, Minneapolis, William H. Farnham.

Pioneer Press Company, St. Paul, Frank M. Banard.

P. F. Pettibone, Chicago, Ira L. Gifford.

George D. Banard, St. Louis, John C. Brown.

Franklin-Lee Bank Note Company, New York city, Grantville G. Beers.

Union Lithograph Company, San Francisco, Fred A. Sprague.

Blatchley Lithographic Company, Tacoma, J. W. Cloes.

"N. B. SCOTT, Commissioner."

Mr. E. H. Dillon, the agent for the imprinting in this city, arrived yesterday and at once assumed charge of his duties. Members of the Eclipse Printing Company announced yesterday that they would be ready to begin the work at once. The plates for the stamps arrived from Washington yesterday.

The Eclipse company was required to make a bond of $25,000, which it did. The printing company is required to pay the salary of the agent in this city and is allowed $1 a thousand for all stamps imprinted.

Mr. G. W. Wilson, general manager of the company, last night said:

"We expect of course to have a good thing out of the contract or we would not have applied for it."

The stamps were all sold yesterday by the internal revenue department with the exception of a few that will never be in very great demand, it is thought. The only kind of war revenue stamps left at the custom house yesterday by 12 o'clock were 4-cent proprietary, the 50-cent documentary, the $5 documentary and the $10 documentary.

Hundreds of people were turned away from the office and they appeared greatly troubled because they could not be supplied. As soon as it was found that the stamps were giving out officials at Washington were notified and the new supply of stamps is expected to arrive early this morning.

The 1-cent and 2-cent documentary and the eighths in proprietary stamps were most in demand yesterday. It was impossible for Collector Rucker to tell yesterday afternoon what the receipts for the stamps had been, as the invoice from Washington had not arrived. A good deal of interest is centered in the revenue department at present and a constant stream of people is passing during office hours in and out of the office in this city.

Atlanta is one of the five cities wherein the government has established an office for the imprinting the internal revenue stamps required by the new law.

The Eclipse Printing Company having received the appointment at this point, the government officials are now in control and we are prepared to handle the work for our customers.

All checks, drafts, certificates of deposit not drawing interest, etc., must have attached thereto or imprinted thereon a 2-cent revenue stamp.

The authorized charge for imprinting the stamps is $1 per 1,000, which, together with the cost of stamps, amounts to $21 per 1,000. This amount must be prepaid to the government and must therefore be remitted with order.

Where rebinding or reblocking is necessary on checks, drafts, etc., a reasonable charge will be made to cover this work, ranging from 1 cent for pads and 5 cents per book for single checks, to 10 cents per book of three checks to page, wire stitched, and 40 to 50 cents for leather or half-bound work.

Our facilities for executing new orders promptly, either printed or lithographed, are unsurpassed.

Our customers can save considerable time by ordering through us, as we are not embarrassed in any department by the new law, and the government will execute all orders without prejudice in their consecutive turn.

Keep a temporary supply until imprinted checks or drafts can be returned to you. Yours very truly, Eclipse Printing Company, 24-28 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

No Stamps Used in Courthouse.

No revenue stamps were used on legal papers in the courthouse yesterday. The officials have not yet learned what papers are necessary to have attached to them the stamps and as the stamps are not to be had in the city the papers for the present will be filed without them.

A large number of them were used by Tax Collector Stewart in making out his checks and other officials used a number in this way, but otherwise there were none brought into service.

WESTERN UNION HAD STAMPS

Patrons of That Line Were Agreeably Surprised Yesterday—General Order on the Subject.

Although documentary 1-cent stamps were scarce yesterday, the Western Union Company had them at its headquarters and at the various Western Union branches in the city.

Major Courtney, realizing that the use of stamps would prove a worry to customers, decided yesterday to provide for all emergencies. His forethought found ample reward, for nearly all of the senders of telegrams this morning were unable to secure stamps at government headquarters.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has sent out the following general order dated New York, June 27, 1898:

"The war revenue law requires that on and after July 1, 1898, under a penalty of $10, no telegraph company, or its agent or employee, shall transmit to any person any dispatch or message without an adhesive 1-cent stamp being affixed to a copy thereof or stamped thereupon. Exception is made of government messages, service messages of the telegraph company and messages of the officials and employees of railroad companies, sent only over the wires on their respective railroads.

"On and after July 1, 1898, the following instructions are therefore to be observed, namely:

"A—Full paid messages, day and night.

"B—Collect messages.

"C—Messages sent under business or half-rate franks.

"D—All messages sent free, whether under complimentary franks or under special approval of any official of the company.

"E—Messages received by telephone from customers direct; the cost of the necessary stamps is to be added to the account rendered.

"F—Messages collected in answer to call bells: Messengers are to be instructed to require that stamps shall be placed on the messages by the customers, unless it has been previously arranged between the customers and the manager that the cost of the stamp shall be added to charged accounts.

"G—Press dispatches: When presented at Western Union counter a stamp must be required for each dispatch, irrespective of its number of words or number of addresses; on dispatches transmitted direct from newspaper offices, a stamp must be attached by the sender to each dispatch, irrespective of the number of words it contains or number of addresses before the dispatches are sent to the Western Union office to be booked.

"H—C. N. D. reports: These reports not being sent as single messages, but as periodical reports, and paid for in a lump sum per week or month, irrespective of the exact number of words transmitted, are not construed as messages under the law, and will therefore not require stamps.

"2. Superintendents and managers are to notify the officials of railroad companies, press associations, proprietors of newspapers and other large customers of these requirements of the law, so that they may have ample opportunity to provide themselves with stamps, as the telegraph company can only undertake to provide its offices with stamps sufficient for emergencies and not to cover the whole number of messages transmitted.

"3. In cases when the law goes first into effect, where it is impossible for the senders of messages or managers to procure the necessary stamps, managers are to collect from the senders the value of the stamps, and to attach the stamps to the messages as soon as they can be procured.

"4. Method of canceling stamps. The law provides that 'the person using or affixing the stamp shall write or stamp thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not again be used,' and managers are to see that the stamps are so canceled. THOMAS T. ECKERT,

"General Manager."

WIFE DIES, HUSBAND IN ARMY.

Mrs. N. E. Jacobs Expired Last Night at 9:30 O'clock.

The death of Mrs. N. E. Jacobs occurred last night at 9:30. She died suddenly of Bright's disease. The body was taken in charge by Meyers & Co. and embalmed.

Mr. Jacobs went to the war as a volunteer in Colonel Brown's regiment, which is now on its way to Cuba. He was telegraphed for, but it is not known whether he will be able to come here or not. The body will be kept until he is heard from.

HIS CLUB HAS NOT FEDERATED.

President McIntyre Says Conservative Club Remains Independent.

The president of the Conservative Club, Mr. Charles McIntyre, denies the report that his club has joined with any other and formed a combination. He says:

"It is stated that the Federation of Trades, Liberal Club and Conservative Club held a meeting at the Kimball house on June 30th for the purpose of federating, and I want to say, as president of the Conservative Club, that it is not true, as I have not been notified or appointed any committee to meet any club or committees."

MRS. SARAH H. SHEA DEAD

Suddenly Expired at Her Late Residence Yesterday—Funeral To Occur Sunday.

The death of Mrs. Sarah Howard Shea occurred at her late residence, 123 Garnett street, yesterday morning about 5 o'clock. She was ill but a very short time and her death was very unexpected.

She was the wife of Rev. W. D. Shea, of this city, a prominent member of the Methodist clergy. The funeral will take place from Trinity church, of which she was a consistent member for a long time. A number of ministers of the church will officiate during the services and a large number of friends will pay a last tribute to this loving woman.

She was loved by all who knew her and did much work in the church for charity and the good of the organization. She will be greatly missed.

ASKS CANCELLATION OF NOTE.

A Foreigner Attacks Iowa Life Insurance Company in Court.

A suit was filed in the clerk's office yesterday by H. P. Morres, a foreigner, asking for the cancellation of a note which he alleges he gave to the Iowa Life Insurance Company, through its agent, Mr. E. A. Fox.

Mr. Morres cannot speak English and did not understand what he was obtaining when he took out the policy for $6,000, paid up, as he thought, and gave his note for the premiums to the amount of $198.66.

RECEIVER FOR OCONEE LUMBER

Creditors and Directors of Defunct Concern Consent to This Direction.

On motion of the Heflin Lumber Company and with the consent of the creditors and Oconee Lumber Company, the latter concern was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday.

Mr. Travers was made receiver and he will begin at once to straighten the affairs of the concern. Judge Candler signed the order yesterday morning.

BILL OF EXCEPTION FILED TODAY

Motion Seeking New Trial for Flanagan Goes to Supreme Court.

The bill of exceptions in the Flanagan case will be filed in the supreme court this morning asking for a new trial for the prisoner.

It is confidently expected by Messrs. Rountree and Spence that the new trial will be granted, and that a trial will be had for Flanagan during the fall term of the court. Every effort will be made to save his neck from the gallows.

ENTERS INSPRANCE BUSINESS

Mr. C. P. Pitchford Resigns Position of Soliciting Freight Agent of the Georgia Railroad.

Mr. Charles P. Pitchford, who for a long time has been soliciting freight agent of the Georgia railroad, has resigned his position in order to enter the insurance business. Mr. S. W. Wilkes, the contracting freight and passenger agent of the railroad, recently appointed Mr. A. R. Morgan, who was formerly stenographer in his office, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Pitchford. The place of stenographer in Mr. Wilkes's office will be filled by Mr. Wolsey Carter.

Ben Jordan Whips George Dixon.

New York, July 1.—Ben Jordan, of England, after fighting twenty-five hard rounds with George Dixon, the colored champion, was awarded the honors by Referee Charley White tonight at the Lenox Athletic Club.

Cheap Rates to Barnesville Chautauqua.

The Central of Georgia Railway Company will sell round trip tickets to Barnesville and return July 1st to 8th, inclusive, with final limit 12th returning at rate of one fare for the round trip from Atlanta, Macon Athens, Milledgeville and other points. Also rate of one cent per mile for military companies and brass bands in uniform, twenty or more on one ticket. A fine programme has been arranged. For further information call on Sam B. Webb, T. P. A.; James Freeman, C. T. and P. A., 16 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga.; Albert Howell, U. T. A., Atlanta. 7-1-4t

Everybody is going to Lithia. s s w

John M. Miller & Co., 39 Marietta St. Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

CAPT. WILLCOXON CAN'T BE A MAJOR

His Promotion Stopped by the War Department.

WON'T ALLOW THREE MAJORS

Only Two Majors Can Serve in Each Georgia Regiment.

ANOTHER MAN LOSES A MAJORSHIP

Governor Atkinson Had Selected Three Majors for Both the First and Second Regiments.

MAJOR CLEVELAND WILLCOXON has been deprived of his majorship in the Second Georgia regiment before he has barely had time to taste the first fruits of his promotion. In a like manner the man who was to have been appointed the third major of the First Georgia regiment has lost his prospective advancement even before he had been commissioned to the place.

The war department at Washington has broken its promise to Governor Atkinson. A telegram was received from the Washington headquarters yesterday morning saying that the two Georgia regiments now in the field can have but the two majors already in the service; that the one additional major to each regiment cannot be allowed.

The disappointing news was quite a surprise here, as the war department had readily consented to Governor Atkinson's request, that three majors be allowed to each of the two Georgia regiments now in the field. The department also consented to the appointment of Lieutenant R. E. L. Spence, of the United States army, as major of Colonel Colonel Lawton's regiment.

Governor Atkinson immediately upon receiving permission to increase the number of majors, appointed Captain Willcoxon as major of the Second Georgia regiment, and Lieutenant Spence as major of the First. When the call came for the Third Georgia regiment there was some intimation that the third majors would not be approved, and Governor Atkinson, in order to assure the appointment of Lieutenant Spence, made him a major in the new regiment. Some effort has been made to have the war department rescind its decision, and stand on its first promise.

The telegram from the department yesterday states that the three majors are allowed only in those regiments of the volunteer army which were tendered as a whole organization, at the first call, or in other words, those regiments of state volunteers which being in actual existence when the first call was made, tendered themselves as a body and retained the officers in command while in the state service. Those regiments which were recruited and organized after the call, cannot have but two majors, which is the number allowed in the regular army. The restriction to two majors is regarded as a great hardship on the regimental officers. The lieutenant colonel is an officer who is intended to serve as a help and assistant to the colonel, but with three battalions and only two majors, it is necessary for the lieutenant colonel to command a battalion, and this forces the colonel to do all the work.

GORDON CAMP HAS A RALLY

Enthusiastic Meeting by Sons of Vets Last Night.

CAMP WALKER VETS PRESENT

Attended in Full Uniform and Made a Splendid Appearance—Business of the Reunion Acted Upon.

John B. Gordon camp of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans held an enthusiastic rally at the chamber of commerce last night and much interest was shown in the approaching reunion. A large number of the veterans from Camp W. H. T. Walker, United Confederate Veterans, attended the rally in gray uniforms. They marched from their hall on Decatur street to the place of meeting of the John B. Gordon camp, and entered the hall in a body. Loud cheers greeted them, and the sight was a very inspiring one.

This is the first time the veterans have worn the uniforms which will individualize them in the reunion, and they made a splendid appearance in the well-fitting gray that is synonymous with them as veterans. Commander Ozborne was given a seat by Commander Alston, of the John B. Gordon camp, and in a few choice words the latter welcomed the veterans who acted as a stimulus to the meeting and poured patriotic fire into the breasts of the sons present.

Besides the members of Camp Walker as visitors, there were a large number of the Jeff Davis camp of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, and these received the welcome they were extended by Commander Alston. The Jeff Davis camp, which is the latest camp of the organization, made a good showing, and is said to be growing fast.

Short talks were made by a number of veterans, in which they told of the experiences they had during the war, and how much they cherished the idea of an organization like the sons of veterans, and said that now, for probably the first time, they felt assured that the history of the confederacy will be carried down into the annals of time correctly and the valorous deeds of the sires of the south will be recorded faithfully and truthfully in the pages of history.

Much business was attended to. Mr. Robert F. Maddox was elected lieutenant commander of the camp to succeed Mr. Mallard, who has become commander of the Jeff Davis camp. Dr. George W. Willet was elected surgeon for the camp.

A tender of a historic flag was made to the camp by Mrs. Robinson for its use during the reunion, and the flag was accepted. A committee of eight delegates, to represent the camp during the reunion, was appointed. This will be one of the largest delegations that will appear at the business meetings of the sons of veterans, and will have much to do to properly look after the interests of the Atlanta camps.

The following resolution was passed by a rising vote:

"Whereas, the John B. Gordon camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans has heard with regret of the illness of our comrade, Thomas R. R. Cobb, who is now kept from his native state which he loved so well;

"Therefore, Be it resolved, That we tender to him our sincere regrets for his affliction and earnestly hope that he may soon be with us fully returned to the magnificent vigor of his own manhood."

A resolution was passed withdrawing The Ex-Confederate Messenger as the official organ of the camp. The appointment of a sponsor to represent the camp was left to the commander. The subject of uniforms and other matters relating to the reunion were referred to the proper committees.

GEN. PENNINGTON COMES TO COMMAND

He Will Be Commander of the Gulf Department.

SUCCEEDS GENERAL BROOKE

General Brooke Goes to the Front with His Corps.

NEW COMMANDER COMES AT ONCE

He Will Take Charge Immediately Upon Arriving in Atlanta.

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. C. M. Pennington has been appointed commander of the department of the gulf to succeed Major General John R. Brooke, who has been ordered to leave next week with his corps for the front. The fact that General Brooke would be sent to Cuba or Porto Rico with twenty-seven regiments has already been told, but it was not known until yesterday who his successor would be.

Notification has been given the department officials that General Pennington is to come here to command. The news from Washington states that General Pennington will proceed to Atlanta at once. The orders does not affect General Brooke's command of the First army corps at Chickamauga, and which is to proceed to Tampa, Fla., for embarkation to Santiago to re-enforce General Shafter's army or to co-operate with the army of invasion to Porto Rico.

General Pennington is expected to come here the early part of next week. He will take charge of General Graham's old offices here and will assume the command of the department immediately.

General Brooke will leave for Tampa as soon as his men are paid off and the new recruits armed and equipped. It is said here that the movement would have begun Wednesday of this week but for the fact that the soldiers had not been paid off. The paymasters are busy at Chickamauga now and will soon be through with the twenty-seven regiments to leave under General Shafter.

Colonel W. P. Hall will remain in the department of the gulf as adjutant general unless he is given a chance to fight. He is anxious to get into field service, but his familiarity with the work of the department operates to keep him here.

General Pennington, who is coming here, is an army officer of experience. He was recently relieved from duty at Camp Black, Hempstead, Long Island, where the volunteers were once encamped.

COLONEL COOK IS NOTIFIED

He Was Officially Informed Yesterday That He Had Been Retired from the United States Army.

Colonel H. C. Cook, who for several months has been trying to escape the verdict of a medical examining board, which reported for his retirement, has been officially notified that he is retired from the active service of the army.

No announcement of Colonel Cook's successor as commander of Fort McPherson has been made. It is supposed that Lieutenant Colonel Henry B. Freeman will continue in command of the fort and the Fifth regiment, as it is understood that the lieutenant colonels who outrank Colonel Freeman are all assigned. Inquiry at the fort last night failed to elicit any satisfactory information regarding the successor of Colonel Cook.

Colonel Cook is said to be in Washington. He left here saying that he was going away to arrange for a tour of Europe. It was then denied that he had been retired. The Constitution announced that the retiring board at Tampa had retired him, but this article was met with vigorous and indignant denials from Colonel Cook's friends. Colonel Cook himself said that he would not be retired; that he was in splendid health and possessed of great strength of body. On this point he failed to agree with the medical board, which stated that Colonel Cook was suffering from heart disease, and had various other dangerous and serious ailments.

It is thought by many of Colonel Cook's friends that he went to Washington to urge the president and his strong friends there to interfere and save him from retirement. It is known that he went to Washington some time ago to make this appeal, but he was retired after that time.

Twelve hundred recruits left Fort McPherson yesterday and last night for Tampa, Fla. The men were sent to the different regiments now stationed in the vicinity of Tampa. Some went to Port Tampa, some to Tampa, and some to Lakeland, Fla. All of the men who left were thoroughly equipped and ready to go in with the regulars of the army. They are all for the regular army.

There are still over 2,000 troops at the fort, and these will be sent away as fast as they can be equipped. The quartermaster's department is rushed in the work of distributing uniforms and supplies to the recruits. Lieutenant Normoyle, who runs this department, receives a large consignment of goods nearly every day.

ENSIGN DEERING COMES TODAY.

He Will Conduct Several Army Services in the City.

Ensign Deering, secretary of the junior work, southeastern division, Salvation Army, Washington, D. C., will arrive in Atlanta this morning and will conduct the following meetings:

Saturday, July 2d, Central Union mission 60½ North Broad street, 8 p. m. grand musical cyclone, guitar, banjo, cornet and Berliner talking machine. Admission 10 cents.

Sunday services, July 3rd, 10 and 11 a. m. at Barclay's mission (Sheltering Arms), Marietta street. Special children's service. Every one invited.

3:30 p. m. Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church; subject, "A Talk to Parents on the Salvation of Children." Free.

7:45 p. m., First Christian church, West Hunter street; subject, "The Social Work of the Salvation Army." Grand talks, soul-inspiring music.

Debilitated Men.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

is very beneficial.

The genuine is put up only in bottles.

RECRUITS MAY GO TO GRIFFIN TODAY

The First of the Third Georgia To Go in Camp.

WILL SEE EARLY SERVICE

The Government Has Equipped It Before It Is Organized.

THE LAST OFFICER HAS BEEN NAMED

W. P. Clarke, of Elberton, Appointed Second Lieutenant in Captain Davies's Company.

A MAN who is impatiently chafing for an opportunity to spill Spanish blood will do well to enlist in the new Third Georgia regiment, for it will be started to the front in short order. The war department wants more Georgia men and wants them quickly. In order to assure the speedy perfection of the Third Georgia the army officials have sent everything needed in the way of equipment and supplies to Camp Northen.

Complete equipment for over 1,300 men is waiting at Griffin for Colonel Candler's men and as soon as the volunteers reach the state camp they will get new clothing, uniforms and every necessary article of apparel. They will have an abundance of tentage and will not be jammed into little tents like they were when the first regiments were organized.

Camp Northen is at this time a complete army camp with commissary and quartermasters to furnish food and clothing to the men. All that is lacking is soldiers. These are being rapidly supplied and in two weeks Griffin will be alive with blue-coated patriots. The fact that a full supply of necessaries is on hand at Camp Northen insures the early movement of the new regiment. The supplies were sent there so that the men could be equipped as fast as mustered in.

The Third Georgia will be fully equipped and ready for active service before many of the regiments at Chickamauga, which were mustered in nearly two months ago. The only thing in which the new regiment will not be perfect will be the lack of drill practice. This unavoidable obstacle to an immediate removal to the front will rapidly be overcome, for the regiment is being recruited to a large extent from a class of men that have a good military training. Of course there are many in the regiment who have never shouldered a gun, but they will soon learn when placed side by side with men who have served in the state militia for years. The regiment is being made up of a better trained class of men than were in the first regiments. At that time many of the military boys refused to go because they could not go with their own officers. Now that Colonel Candler has been made colonel the militiamen of the state are readily responding to the call. All of the recruiting officers are making better progress than was expected. The recruits are pouring in from all parts of the state and are dividing among the various recruiting stations. Captain Amos Baker is making splendid progress with his company.

Last Officer Appointed.

Captain W. P. Clarke, of the Elberton company of state militia, has been appointed second lieutenant in Captain W. W. Davies's company. He was named for the place yesterday and will at once begin recruiting. Lieutenant Clarke will bring thirty-five men from Elberton and his quota will almost fill out Captain Davies's company. This company will probably be the first mustered in. About thirty-five men have been enlisted in Atlanta and with the thirty-five or forty brought by Lieutenant Clarke a nearly complete company will be made up. The office of Captain Davies's recruiting station in the Kimball house block at No. 17 Pryor street is well filled all the time by men who want to enlist, but many show an inclination to hang back and the enlistments are not so fast that they cannot be recorded. Several fine looking men were enlisted in this company yesterday. Captain Davies has issued the following letter:

"Atlanta, Ga., June 30, 1898.—To the Editor of The Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: Under a commission from the governor as captain of the new regiment of Georgia volunteers, I am appealing to the Sons of Confederate Veterans in the state to join my company now organizing in Atlanta. I have held the honor of being the state commander of Sons of Veterans for the past year and in going to the front desire to appeal to these sons for enlistment in my company. We shall go as a company of stalwart and patriotic young men seeking to exemplify a truly loyal spirit to our flag and country.

"Kindly, sir, publish this appeal and greatly oblige me. Our recruiting office is 18 Kimball house, Atlanta. We solicit the enlistment of all Sons of Confederate Veterans. Yours very truly,

"W. W. DAVIES,

"Captain Third Georgia Regiment, United States Volunteers, and Commander Sons of Confederate Veterans for Georgia."

How to Recruit Men.

Captain Erwin, acting adjutant general, has sent out the following instructions to the recruiting officers of the Third regiment:

"State of Georgia, Adjutant General's Office, Atlanta, June 30, 1898.—Sir: The following instructions relative to recruiting of your company are, by direction of the governor, to be strictly observed:

"1. A company of infantry consists of (exclusive of the officers already appointed by the governor), one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, twelve corporals, two musicians (buglers), one artificer, one wagoner and eighty-four privates maximum and seventy-eight minimum. When you have all the non-commissioned officers and the minimum number of privates enrolled and ready for physical examination notify by telegram, if outside this city: 'The Adjutant General of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.,' and await instructions from him.

"2. It is intended that the place of residence of each officer appointed in the regiment by the governor become a recruiting station, and it may become a place for physical examinations of recruits there collected, provided they are in sufficient numbers. All officers who have secured recruits at their home stations will keep the adjutant general of the state properly informed by telegram.

"3. No expense will be borne either by state or United States in the way of transportation or subsistence of recruits until the arrival at the place designated for physical examination of recruits by a medical officer, and of whose arrival notification will be given from this office in due time. All expenses of transportation and subsistence of recruits from that time on will be borne by the state or the United States.

"4. Telegrams on official business relating to enrollment and muster of United States volunteers will be sent checked 'Government Rates,' collect if sent to this office. In other cases they will be prepaid at government rates by the sender, who will submit account for same to this office for reimbursement, accompanied by copies of messages in duplicate.

"5. All transportation must be obtained from this office. The officer needing it either for himself or recruits will state the circumstances by telegram to this office and await instructions.

"6. All captains will report at 6 p. m. daily to the adjutant general of Georgia by telegram the number of recruits on hand and such other information in connection with recruitment of company as is deemed necessary.

"7. In all cases involving expense not covered by these instructions authority for expenditure must be first obtained from the adjutant general of the state. Respectfully,

"JAMES B. ERWIN,

"Captain Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A., Acting Adjutant General of Georgia."

Only One Examination.

A point in which a great deal of interest centers is whether or not recruits will be compelled to stand two physical examinations. It has been thought that the examination now being held was merely a preliminary examination and that a final examination would be held at Camp Northen after the men are sent there. But this is not true. Colonel Candler stated yesterday that the first examination is final and the men will not be forced to go through another.

The surgeons of the regiment are already quite busy examining applicants. Instead of taking them by companies, as was done before, the men are examined as enlisted. By this plan the surgeons keep up with the enlisting officers and the long delay of the first call will not be experienced this time because of the fact that the examination of the entire regiment will not be made twice, after its organization and before its muster.

The men who are being passed now are all splendid specimens of manhood and will be a credit to any company. The officers are selecting men who will be able to fight, and they have so far chosen good men.

May Go to Griffin Today.

The first of the new regiment may go to Griffin today. Captain Davies expects to send down twenty or twenty-five men this morning, and if the war department consents, will do so. The other officers also have large squads to send down to camp. The only question is whether the war department will allow the men to be sent to camp before full companies are organized. Colonel Candler requested this and expected to have it arranged so that the men could go to camp as soon as enlisted. There was some hitch in the matter yesterday, but he and the governor again telegraphed the war department and they hope to get a favorable reply this morning.

Mr. Edgar Latham, the patriotic young Atlanta attorney who, failing to get a commission as captain, volunteered as a private, will be one of the first men to go to camp. Sergeant M. C. Snead, of Augusta, will have charge of the first detachment of Captain Davies's company.

Colonel John S. Candler is enthusiastic over the organization of his regiment. He never for one instant doubted that he would be the colonel and the decision of the war department in confirming his appointment and sending the commission did not surprise him. He hopes to have a regiment fully equipped in two weeks.

The Third Georgia will have some excellent military officers. Colonel Candler and his two majors are three of the best military men in the south perhaps. They have had long years of training and Colonel Candler especially has devoted his whole time since early manhood to the improvement of the Georgia military. There is not a company in the regiment which has not good military officers in command. Though some of the officers have not had any considerable military experience, there are good men with them.

The Strength of the Nation
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD
EISNER & MENDELSON CO. AGENTS NEW YORK

Underwear

Negligee Shirts

A line fully replete with every known up-to-date idea. This season will greatly increase our reputation for being first and foremost in this line, "Men's Haberdashery." Your inspection kindly solicited.

The Gay Co.

MAIER & BERKELE

Are offering a choice line of new

SUMMER JEWELRY,

Such as BLOUSE SETS, LINKS, BELTS, GARTERS and other novelties at remarkably low prices. They are headquarters for DIAMONDS and FINE JEWELRY. WEDDING PRESENTS a specialty.

No. 31 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga

"You Will Find It at Kamper's"

Fresh Invoices

FANCY CODFISH

10, 12½, 15c pound. Sweet and tender. Smoked and Scaled Herring, ready for immediate use, 35c pound. Extra Bloated Mackerel, 50c. Extra Messed Mackerel, five-pound cans 90c and $1.

Spiced Russian Sardines

Canned Clams, 15, 20, 25c tin. Canned Clam Chowder ready to use. All seasonable, palatable and makes balance of your meal "tasty," and almost leads you to believe you are at the seashore. Get them while they're fresh.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store

The Coffee Roasters.

79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

NOTICE!

MONDAY, JULY 4th

Store Will Close at 1 P. M.

The volume of trade grows daily. As the people find out that we have reduced prices 33⅓ per cent, they hasten to the store. Many who have present needs supplied, buy for next spring and summer. Nothing will pay a larger dividend on the money invested. The extent of our values may be realized when we tell you that regular prices here are fully one-third less than the same qualities cost elsewhere. That's because we are makers and escape the middle-man's usual profit. Now in order to clear counters of this season's productions, we offer

33⅓ Per Cent

Off all our Men's and Youths' Fancy Cheviot, Worsted and Cassimere Suits. All are included—none reserved or held back.

33⅓ Per Cent

Off all our Children's Wash and Wool Suits. Best fabrics and styles of the season—everything in Children's Clothing except odd Trousers—included in the discount sale.

Special Discounts in Merchant Tailoring Department.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments

STORES {
Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street,
Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets.
Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

STATE AND COUNTY TAX SALES.

WILL BE SOLD before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in July, 1898, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: The same being seized and held under and by virtue of fi. fas. issued by myself as tax collector of Fulton county as the property of parties named below for their state and county taxes for the year 1897: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 20, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the south side of Jefferson street between Pearl and Lee streets, and running back 125 feet, more or less; the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Shea. Levied on as the property of E. E. Aldred to satisfy a fi. fa. issued in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said E. E. Aldred for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 108, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on Culver street, between Fair and Phelps streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less; the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Dodge. Levied on as the property of Geo. W. Alexander to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Geo. W. Alexander for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 43, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Georgia ave., between Hill and Kent streets, and running back 140 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 366 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Russell. Levied on as the property of E. A. Andrews to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said E. A. Andrews for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 81, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 25 feet on the north side of Marietta street, between Ponder and limits, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 759 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Sheridan. Levied on as the property of J. C. Baird to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. C. Baird for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 46, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on Auburn avenue, between Hogue and Howell streets, and running back 106 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 400 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Knowles. Levied on as the property of Mrs. P. P. Baker to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. P. P. Baker for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 20, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 60 feet on the west side of Berean avenue, between Tennell and Prisock streets, and running back 83 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 43 and 45 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Martin. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. A. Beach to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. M. A. Beach for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 83, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 45 feet on the west side of Maple street, between Magnolia and Foundry streets, and running back 135 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Georgia Loan and Trust Company. Levied on as the property of Bishop, Andrews & Hill to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Bishop, Andrews & Hill for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 53, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the northeast corner of Grady and Glenn streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Harrington. Levied on as the property of Ida Bomar to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Ida Bomar for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 78, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 96 feet on the southwest corner of Marietta and Simpson streets and running back 80 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 367 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Brenner. Levied on as the property of W. H. Brenner to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said W. H. Brenner for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 74, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the east side of Crew street, between park and city limits, and running back 175 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 488 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Furse. Levied on as the property of G. S. Brewster to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said G. S. Brewster for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 46, in the 14th ditsrict of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Auburn avenue, between Hilliard and Jackson streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 306 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Ogden. Levied on as the property of James J. Bridge to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said James J. Bridge for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 77, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the east side of Madison street, between Hunter and Alabama streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, the house on said lot known as Nos 10 and 12 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Chisholm. Levied on as the property of J. C. Bridger, trustee, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. C. Bridger, trustee, for state and county taxes for the year 18797.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 87, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the southwest corner of Garden and Sims streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Glass. Levied on as the property of Aurelia Brown to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Aurelia Brown for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 110, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the east side of Chestnut street, between Hunter and Carter streets, and running back 86 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 245 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Darden. Levied on as the property of Fannie Brown to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Fannie Brown for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 47, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 62 feet on Arnold, Angier and Rankin streets, between Angier and Rankin streets, and running back 375 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 218 on said street according to street and numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Van Dyke. Levied on as the property of A. R. Bryan to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said A. R. Bryan for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 49, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the southwest corner of Third and Cypress streets, and running back 150 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 25 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Castleman. Levied on as the property of S. M. Burbanks to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said S. M. Burbanks for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 20, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 25 feet on the west side of Pearl street, between Fair and Gaskill streets, and running 118 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 149 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Atlanta Banking Company. Levied on as the property of B. C. Burkart to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said B. C. Burkart for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 53, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 45 feet on the southwest corner of Fraser and Clark streets, and running back 50 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 155 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Allen Temple church. Levied on as the property of M. Cargile estate to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said M. Cargile estate for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain tract of land on the west side of Elizabeth street, known as lot No. 6 of the Sherman subdivision and adjoins the property of Mrs. M. L. Berselllr, same being in land lot No. 87, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and being vacant property. Levied on as the property of J. R. Carter to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. R. Carter for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 49, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 126 feet on the south side of Third and Cypress streets, between Peachtree and West Peachtree streets, and running back 126 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Read. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Eva G. Castleman to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. Eva G. Castleman for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 21, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 45 feet on the south side of McDonald street, between Badger and Cameron streets, and running back 85 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 57 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Atlanta Land Improvement Company. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Helen Christie to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. Helen Christie for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 53, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 35 feet on the north side of Richardson street, between Martin and Connally streets, and running back 145 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 446 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Jones. Levied on as the property of George W. Clarke to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said George W. Clarke for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 52, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Gilmer street, between Courtland street and Piedmont avenue, and running back 100 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 60 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Black. Levied on as the property of J. M. Coleman to satisy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against J. M. Coleman for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 76, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Pryor street, between Crumley and Richardson streets, and running back 135 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 365 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Lovett. Levied on as the property of Michael Corrigan to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Michael Corrigan for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 77, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 37 feet on the south side of Loyd street, between Hunter and Mitchell streets, and running back 140 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 99 according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Bollman. Levied on as the property of T. F. Corrigan to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said T. F. Corrigan for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 46, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 25 feet on the north side of Auburn or Wheat street, between Fort and Hilliard streets, and running back 120 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 248 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Thomas. Levied on as the property of F. H. Crumbley to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said F. H. Crumbley for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the alley between Auburn avenue and Houston street, and running back 100 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Warlick. Levied on as the property of F. H. Crumbley, trustee, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said F. H. Crumbley, trustee, for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the alley between Auburn avenue and Houston street, and running back 100 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Warlick estate. Levied on as the property of Lula Crumbley to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Lula Crumbley for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 30 feet on the north side of Markham street between Maple and Davis streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 141 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Darden. Levied on as the property of Charles Darden to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Charles Darden for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 110, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 86 feet on the south side of alley between Chestnut and Granger streets, and running back 300 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as number — on said street according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Rayford. Levied on as the property of Ellen Darden to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Ellen Darden for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 77, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting one-eighth acre on the north side of Fair street between Washington and Loyd streets, and running back one-eighth acre, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 108 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Dodd. Levied on as the property of Wesley Darden to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Wesley Darden for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 81, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 25 feet on the west side of South street between Third and Wallace streets, and running back 80 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 28 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Nelms. Levied on as the property of Ola M. Dean estate to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Lola M. Dean estate for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 78, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the northwest corner of Rhodes and Hulsey streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 27 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Bacon. Levied on as the property of A. H. Deihl to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said A. H. Deihl for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 85, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 48 feet on the west side of Windsor street and running back 128 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 121 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Glover. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Annie DeTreville to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. Annie DeTreville for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 46, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 54 feet on the south side of Auburn avenue between Randolph and Howell streets, and running back 130 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 427 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Hentschell. Levied on as the property of Mrs. S. C. Dooley to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. S. C. Dooley for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 44, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 100 feet on the west side of Boulevard street between Dabney and Park streets, and running back 337 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as number — on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Bishop. Levied on as the property of Doolittle and Beasley to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Doolittle and Beasley for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 79, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 18 feet on the north side of Hunnicutt avenue between Spring and West Peachtree streets, and running back 140 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 19 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Westmoreland. Levied on as the property of Mrs. H. R. Echols to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. H. R. Echols for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 51, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 82 feet on the southeast corner of Courtland street and Harris street, and running back 125 feet more or less in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 265 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Neal. Levied on as the property of R. M. Farrar to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of state and county against said lot and against R. M. Farrar for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 83, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 201 feet on the northeast corner of Davis street and Rhodes streets, and running back 150 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as Nos. 75 and 79 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Hancock. Levied on as the property of H. P. and Mary Fleck to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said H. P. and Mary Fleck for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 83, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting one-eighth acre on the east side of Vine street, between Magnolia and —— streets and running back one-eighth acre, more or less, in a easterly direction, the house on said lot being known as No. 249 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved propertp in the city of Atlanta adjoining Colquitt. Levied on as the property of E. H. Fraser to satisfy a fi. fav in favor of the state and county against said E. H. Fraser for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 74, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Fortress avenue and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 21 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Yancey. Levied on as the property of Freeman & White to satisfy a fi. fa in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Freeman & White for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 20, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Estoria street between Tennell and Kirkwood streets, and runnnig back 150 feet more or less in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 46 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Draper. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. A. Garner to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. E. A. Garner for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 87, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the east side of McDaniel street between Mary and Garden streets, and running back 100 feet more or less in a easterly direction, the house on said lot known as number 404 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Owens. Levied on as the property of Arthur Gibson to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Arthur Gibson for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 85, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 48 feet on the southwest corner of Windsor street and Brown alley, and running back 108 feet more or less in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 115 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining DeTreville. Levied on as the property of Mrs. S. E. Glover to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. S. E. Glover for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 45, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 26 feet on the northwest corner of Decatur and Howell street, and running back 70 feet more or less in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 530 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Miller. Levied on as the property of W. S. Goldsmith to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said W. S. Goldsmith for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 47, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 164 feet on the west side of Jackson street between Currier and Forrest avenue, and running back 340 feet more or less in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as number — on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Peters. Levied on as the property of Mary K. Graham to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mary K. Graham for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 111, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 45 feet on the southeast corner of English avenue and Proctor street, and running back 168 feet more or less in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as number — on said street according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Smith. Levied on as the property of Mrs. O. M. Greer to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. O. M. Greer for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 44, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the east side of Park avenue between Bryan and Glenn streets, and running back 210 feet more or less in a easterly direction, the house on said lot known as number — on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Haynes. Levied on as the property of J. L. Gregory to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. L. Gregory for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 53, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the southwest corner of Martin and Rawson streets, and running back 100 feet more or less in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 123 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Shields. Levied on as the property of Mrs. L. A. Grimmett to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. L. A. Grimmett for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the north side of Harris street, between Butler and Fort streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 192 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Blalock. Levied on as the property of Elbert Harris to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Elbert Harris for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 85, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 30 feet on the northwest corner of Chapel street and Liberty street, and running back 200 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 279 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Martin. Levied on as the property of W. A. Harris to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said W. A. Harris for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 14, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 80 feet on the southwest corner of Edgewood avenue and Waverly Way, and running back 175 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 703 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Cole. Levied on as the property of P. H. Harralson to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said P. H. Harralson for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 75, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 45 feet on the west side of Formwalt street, between Dodd avenue and Tennessee avenue, and running back 155 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street, according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Hight. Levied on as the property of Chas. E. Hawker to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Chas. E. Hawker for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 78, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Rhodes street, between Monroe and Hulsey streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 9 and 11 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Murphy. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. L. Head to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. E. L. Head for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 78, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 100 feet on the west side of Peachtree street, between Harris and Baker streets, and running back 300 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 258 on said stret, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Duncan. Levied on as the property of Mrs. C. E. Hill to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. C. E. Hill for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 7, land lot 118, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 107 feet on the west side of Peeples street, between Baugh and Gordon streets, and running back 425 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Cole. Levied on as the property of J. Malvern Hill to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. Malvern Hill for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 14, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 309 feet on the north side of Decatur street, between Moreland and Inman streets, and running back 805 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Hightower. Levied on as the property of aKte B. Holland to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and ocunty against said lot and against said Kate B. Holland for state and county taxes forthe year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following edscribed property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 52, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 60 feet on the southeast corner of Decatur and Moore streets, and running back 110 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 273 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining McGuirk. Levied on as the property of L. G. Holland to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said L. G. Holland for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Mitchell street, between Haynes and Davis streets, and running back 117 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 207 and 209 on said street, according to street numbers the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Landrum. Levied on as the property of Nick Holmes to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Nick Holmes for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 79, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Linden street, between Spring and Williams streets, and running back 150 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street, according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Wilson. Levied on as the property of J. W. Horsey to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. W. Horsey for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 19, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the northwest corner of Fortune and Shelton streets, and running back 155 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 24 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Phoenix Mills. Levied on as the property of Dave Horton to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Dave Horton for state and county axes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 47, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 214 feet on the west side of Summit avenue, between Pine and Jackso nstreets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 177 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Nelson. Levied on as the property of D. T. Howard to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said D. T. Howard for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 20, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 2 acres on the northeast corner of Pearl and Wylie streets, and running back 2 acres, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining White. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. J. Hulsey to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. M. J. Hulsey for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 110, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 100 feet on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Simpson streets, and running back 450 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as Nos. 424-432 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Green. Levied on as the property of W. A. Jett to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said W. A. Jett for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 109, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the west side of Doray street, between Hunter and Mitchell streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 32 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Hobbs. Levied on as the property of B. F. Johnson to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said B. F. Johnson for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the west side of Fort street, between Ellis and Cain streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 238 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining McHenry. Levied on as the property of Stephen Jones to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Stephen Jones for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 55, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the south side of Logan street, between Connally and Martin streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 29 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property of the city of Atlanta adjoining Rosser. Levied on as the property of Ferribee Kendrick estate to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and said Ferribee Kendrick estate for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 82, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 27 feet on the northwest corner of Smith street and Gardner street, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Garrett. Levied on as the property of Wyly Kenny to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Wyly Kenny for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 45, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the east side of Hilliard street, between Tanner and Pittman streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 69 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Carter. Levied on as the property of Miss A. H. Klink to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Miss A. H. Klink for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 110, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 32 feet on the south side of Spencer alley, between Chestnut and Doray streets, and running back 107 feet, more or less, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Blalock. Levied on as the property of L. J. Laird to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said L. J. Laird for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 54, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the north side of South avenue, between Garden and Connally streets, and running back 120 feet, more or less, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Armistead. Levied on as the property of J. C. Lamar to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. C. Lamar for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 44, in the 14th district of Fulton county, fronting 1½ acres on the side of Thomas, Woodward and Wood streets, and running back 1½ acres, more or less, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Lambert. Levied on as the property of A. Lambert estate to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said A. Lambert estate for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 83, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 4 acres on the southwest corner of Simpson, Walnut, Vine and Thurmond streets, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Cowdery. Levied on as the property of Jos. W. Lambert to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Jos. W. Lambert for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 52, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 30 feet on the north side of an alley between Bell and Moore streets and running back 100 feet, more or less, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Overton. Levied on as the property of Nancy Lee to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Nancy Lee for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 100 feet on the southeast corner of Houston street and Piedmont avenue, between Auburn avenue and Houston street, and running back 123 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as Nos. 123 and 125 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Wallace. Levied on as the property of Liddell & Johnson to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county, against said lot and against said Liddell & Johnson for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 7, land lot 108, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 90 feet on the east side of Lee street, between Gordon and Alleen streets, and running back 115 feet, more or less, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Church. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. R. Leigh to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. E. R. Leigh for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the south side of Houston street, between Fort and Bell streets, and running back 115 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 191 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Landrum. Levied on as the property of Frank R. Logan to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Frank R. Logan for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 85, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the south side of Whitehall and Railway street, between Humphries and Ocmulgee streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 528 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining McMaster. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J. M. Loyd to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. J. M. Loyd for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 52, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the east side of Courtland street, between Decatur and Gilmer streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Boyd. Levied on as the property of James W. Loyd to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said James W. Loyd for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 111, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 100 feet on the northeast corner of Chestnut and Johns streets, and running back 160 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 321 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Hill. Levied on as the property of Jerry Lumpkin to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Jerry Lumpkin for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 110, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the east side of Taliaferro to Leach street, between Hunter and Carter streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, the house on said lot known as No. 42 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Murden. Levied on as the property of Thos. Lynam to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Thos. Lynam for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 76, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the northeast corner of Pryor steet and Woodward avenue and running back 149 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 214 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Boyd. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Maggie McGuire to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. Maggie McGuire for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 74, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 101 feet on the north side of Buena Vista avenue between Ridge road and Pryor street, and running back 100 feet, more or less in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 37 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Gorman. Levied on as the property of Mrs. L. McVickers to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. L. McVickers for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 110, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the north side of W. Hunter street, between Sunset and Granger streets, and running back 80 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. —, on said street, according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Lowry Banking Company. Levied on as the property of Mathews & Howard, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county, against said lot and against said Mathews & Howard, for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 110, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the west side of Granger street, between Carter and Hunter streets, and running back 180 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 20, on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Caldwell. Levied on as the property of Clara Mallory, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Clara Mallory, for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Bell street, between Houston and Auburn avenue, and running back 50 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known at No. 220 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Darden. Levied on as the property of A. A. Manning, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county, against said lot and against said A. A. Manning, for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 52, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 1-16 acre on the west side of Martin street, between Hunter and Fair streets, and running back 1-16 acre, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. —, on said street, according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Gray. Levied on as the property of Mabin children to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mabin children for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 46, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 26 feet on the north side of Auburn avenue, between Fort and Hilliard streets, and running back 124 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 244 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Crumley estate. Levied on as the property of J. H. Mabry estate to satisfy a fi. fa in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. H. Mabry estate, for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 20, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 52 feet on the west side of Powell street, between Tennell and Gaskill streets, and running back 98 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. —, on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Mooney. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Lela Magbee to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against Mrs. Lela Magbee for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 76, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 100 feet on the west side of Loyd street, between Glenn and Crumley streets, and running back 133 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street, according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Eubanks. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Sallie Meehan to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. Sallie Meehan, for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 20, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the southwest corner of Marcus and Lee streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining George. Levied on as the property of G. W. Metcalf to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said G. W. Metcalf, for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 45, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 45 feet on the east side of Howell street, between Decatur and Edgewood avenue, and running back 125 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 51 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining East Atlanta Land Company. Levied on as the property of M. L. Miles to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said M. L. Miles, for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 47, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the east side of Lett Jones street, between Morrison and Rankin streets, and running back 175 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 277 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Hopkins. Levied on as the property of Bish Moore to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Bish Moore for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 110, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 30 feet on the west side of Vine street, between Delbridge and Rhodes streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 224 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Jones. Levied on as the property of Annie Morgan to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Annie Morgan, for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 19, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 35 feet on the east side of Randolph street, between Houston and Magruder streets, and running back 106 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 123 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Morgan. Levied on as the property of John T. Moody to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said John T. Moody for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 79, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 100 feet on the southwest corner of Linden avenue and Williams street and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 74 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Graves. Levied on as the property of Henry Moseley to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Henry Moseley for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 19, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Fortune street, between Shelton and East avenue, and running back 208 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 34 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Latimer. Levied on as the property of Warren Murden to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Warren Murden for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 83, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the south side of Simpson street, between Mangum and Haynes streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 302 on said street according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Lyon. Levied on as the property of Georgia Nash to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Georgia Nash for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lo. 75, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Capitol avenue, between Crew street and limits, and running back 200 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Jackson. Levied on as the property of O'Bryant and Jackson to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said O'Bryant & Jackson for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 111, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 25 feet on the west side of English avenue, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta. Levied on as the property of W. G. Odam to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said W. G. Odam for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 82, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the north side of Gray street, between Simpson street and Jones avenue, and running back 40 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 7 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Osburn. Levied on as the property of J. E. Ozburn to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. E. Ozburn for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain tract of land on the east side of West Peachtree street, 100x200 feet, more or less, and adjoins the property of Dr. Hutchison on the south and Pease on the north and east, same being vacant property. Levied on as the property of Emma C. Pease to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Emma C. Pease for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 83 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 45 feet on the north side of West Hunter street between Maple and Proctor streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 237 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Blount. Levied on as the property of J. W. Palmer to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. W. Palmer for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 81, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 25 feet on the west side of South to Tumlin streets between West

Continued on Ninth Page.

HIS RESIGNATION PROMPTLY REFUSED

Chief Joyner Prevailed Upon To Remain at the Head of the League.

THE GAME TODAY WILL BE HOT

Commission Men and Southern Shops Meet on the Diamond at Brisbine.

PROTESTED GAME REFERRED TO NICK YOUNG

President of the National League Will Decide Who Gets the Game Between Firemen and City Hall.

The directors of the Atlanta City Baseball League held an important meeting yesterday afternoon. The prime object of the meeting was to consider the resignation of Chief Joyner as president of the league. The presidency was forced on Chief Joyner over his protest and it has been his desire for some time to resign the position. He felt that being president of the league and chief of the fire department had subjected him to unfair and unjust criticism, and it was his desire to step down and out from the presidency of the league in justice to himself and to the fire department team.

But the directors of the league very promptly refused to accept the resignation and it was laid on the table. At the request of all the directors and the desire of the managers, the chief was prevailed upon to keep the presidency. The managers and the players of the different teams were delighted with the action of the board and with the fact that Chief Joyner will still serve. Undoubtedly Chief Joyner is the man for president of the league. He was the prime mover in the movement to get up the league and he is one of the old enthusiastic baseball fans. There is not a man in Atlanta who would not stake his life on Cap Joyner's fairness.

While the firemen have a team in the league, Chief Joyner has nothing in the world to do with it and he has never in the slightest way shown it any preference. Some of those interested in baseball have an idea that the umpires are selected by the president of the lague. This is not so. The umpires are selected by the directors and agreed to by the captains of the clubs. President Joyner is not responsible for the umpires, but the directors are, and they have done their best to get good, honest men. They declare that they will have no other kind if they have to try every man in Atlanta.

It was a good thing for the league that Chief Joyner decided to retain the presidency, as he is the preference of the players. So far the baseball league has been the greatest success of anything of the kind ever attempted in the city and much of that success has been due to the fact that Chief Joyner was at the head of the league. The prospects are now that the league will continue to be even a greater success unless the feeling gets too strong between the clubs. The league has been such a great success this year that already the clubs are beginning to talk about next year, and the chances are that the league will hereafter be a regular institution.

The Protested Game.

Another important matter that came up before the directors was the game protested by the City Hall. The directors would not give out the full discussion of the matter, but stated that the decision had been deferred until they could hear from Nick Young, president of the National league. There seems to be no doubt, though, about the game going to the Firemen, as that was the decision of the umpire, and those who know say that Nick Young will so advise the league. The matter may never be brought up again.

The game at Brisbine park this afternoon will be between the Commission Men and the Southern Shops. The shop boys are in the lead and the commission men are going to do their best to win in this afternoon's game. If they are successful it will put them tied with the Southern Shops for first place. Since its reorganization the Commission Men's team is one of the strongest in the league. The game will be a hot one and if the Commission Men do win, it will complicate matters as to who will win the pennant, as four clubs will be tied for first place, the Firemen, Merchants, Southern Shops and Commission Men. The Press team is close behind them and the City Hall team is in the rear. The City Hall boys have a good team, but it is the general opinion that they are not as strong as the other teams in the league as they now stand. The race for the pennant is a pretty one and it would take a prophet to tell which one will win out in the end.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Brooklyn 8, Pittsburg 7.

Pittsburg, July 1.—Six hits and six runs in the second inning put Tannehill out of the business. A two-bagger by Tucker and a hit by Magoon scored the winning run. Attendance 1,500.

Score: R H E
Pittsburg.. .. ..0 1 3 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—7 11 5
Brooklyn.. .. ..1 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—8 12 3

Batteries: Tannehill, Hastings and Schriver; Yeager and Ryan. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Time, 2:15.

New York 8, Chicago 4.

Chicago, July 1.—The Orphans muffed, fumbled and threw like a lot of school boys today, while the Giants played fast, clean ball. Warner was put out of the game for kicking. Attendance 2,400.

Score: R H E
Chicago.. .. ..2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—4 7 5
New York .. ..0 1 1 0 3 0 3 0 0—8 10 1

Batteries: Thornton and Donahue; Rusie and Warner and Grady. Umpires, Snyder and Connolly. Time, 2:10.

Cleveland 12, Boston 6.

Cleveland, July 1.—The Indians had their eyes on the ball today. Lewis was hit hard, and then Boston put Klobedanz in, but with little better effect. Attendance 1,200.

Score: R H E
Cleveland .. ..4 3 0 1 0 3 0 1 0—12 16 2
Boston.. .. ..0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 4—6 11 4

Batteries: Jones and Criger; Lewis, Klobedanz and Yeager. Umpires, Cushman and Curry. Time, 2:10.

Cincinnati 14, Philadelphia 2.

Cincinnati, July 1.—Both Wheeler and Dunkle were easy marks for the Reds today. Dwyer, on the other hand, was effective throughout the game. Attendance 2,200.

Score: R H E
Cincinnati.. .. .. ..0 2 1 5 1 1 3 0 1—14 15 2
Philadelphia .. .. ..0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 7

Batteries: Dwyer and Vaughn; Wheeler, Dunkle and McFarland and Fisher. Umpires, Emslie and Heydler. Time, 2:25.

Baltimore 2, Louisville 0.

Louisville, July 1.—The Colonels were shut today for the first time this season. Both teams fielded brilliantly. Attendance 1,000. Score:

R. H. E.
Louisville.. .. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 0
Baltimore.... .. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2 11 0

Batteries: Dowling and Kittredge; Nops and Robinson. Umpires, McDonald and O'Day. Time, 2:15.

St. Louis 4, Washington 2.

St. Louis, July 1.—Hughey pitched phenomenal ball today and received perfect support. The Browns knocked Swaim out of the box in the first inning and Donovan was substituted. Attendance 1,000. Score:

R. H. E.
St. Louis.. .. .. ..2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 *—4 7 3
Washington.. .. .. ..0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 7 1

Batteries: Hughey and Clements; Swaim, Donovan and Farrell. Umpires, Swartwood and Woods. Time, 1:55.

Latonia Park Races.

Cincinnati, July 1.—This was Ladies' day at Latonia, and a crowd of 4,000 people witnessed the sport. Weather fine; track fast.

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs, selling: Teucer, 10 to 1, won; Creedmore L second, Brightie S third. Time, 1:14¾.

SECOND RACE—Five furlongs: Little Major, 5 to 2, won; Press Kimball second, The Bondman third. Time, 1:08.

THIRD RACE—One mile, selling: Trimuda, 5 to 2, won; Annaheim second, Carl Holland third. Time, 1:42¼.

FOURTH RACE—One and one-eighth miles, selling: Remp, 1 to 3, won; Royal Dance second, Hidalgo third. Time, 1:55¼.

FIFTH RACE—Five furlongs: Bannie, 7 to 5, won; Viol second, Danzar third. Time, 1:03¾.

SIXTH RACE—One mile, selling: Donation, 4 to 1, won; Calleen second, Elsina

ATLANTA DELEGATES RETURN

Teachers Attending Convention at Indian Spring Will Return This Afternoon.

Atlanta's delegates to the teachers' convention now in session at Indian Spring will reach the city this afternoon on their return home.

The convention will adjourn at noon today and the delegates will disperse to their homes throughout the state after attending the most successful session of the association ever held. Every branch of education in Georgia from the university of the state to the lowest grades in the public schools are represented at the gathering and for three days the educators have been at work discussing the methods and principles of teaching.

Two of the most prominent addresses made before the convention this year, both of which created a strong impression among the delegates, were made by President Lyman Hall, of the Georgia School of Technology, who spoke on "Manual Training in a State Course of Study for the Common Schools," and Professor W. M. Slaton, principal of the Boys' High School.

More than 100 delegates went from Atlanta to attend the convention.

Next Tuesday afternoon a party of public school teachers in charge of Superintendent W. F. Slaton will leave for Washington, D. C., to attend the national convention of teachers which convenes in that city on July 5th.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, N. Y.

1,400 Feet Above the Sea, on Erie Railroad.

The most charming resort on the American continent; always cool, no malaria. The Erie railroad is the only direct route from Cincinnati; no change of cars; two trains every day from Cincinnati; 7:45 a. m. and 6.25 p. m. In purchasing round trip tickets be sure the ticket agent furnishes the same reading over the "Erie railroad" from Cincinnati. Round trip tickets from Atlanta and this territory now on sale at reduced rates good for return to October 31st. Also beautiful souvenir chautauqua folder can be had free on application to agents of Western and Atlantic railroad and Southern railroad in Atlanta, or write H. C. Holabrid, general agent Erie railroad, at Cincinnati, for one and further particulars.

If you want the best accommodations in the state, go to Lithia. s s w

Foote's Trunk Factory.

17 East Alabama street. Phone 230. Call and see us before buying your trunk, valise or pocket book. New styles just finished. Everything retailed at wholesale prices. Trunk and valise repairing.

PATROLMAN GOREE OUT AGAIN.

Will Report for Duty Tomorrow—A Small Scar on Face.

Patrolman Goree, who was cut by John R. Harris on the night of June 17th, was out yesterday. He will report for duty tomorrow.

Harris, while drinking, cut the officer on the left side of the face, making a long gash through the cheek to the teeth and chin bone. Dr. C. W. Stricklin, at the Grady hospital, took thirty-two stitches in the cut, some of them being inside the mouth. The work required over two hours. So carefully and nicely was the wound dressed, the scar on the policeman's face is scarcely discernible.

Harris is now out on a $1,000 bond on the charge of assault with intent to murder.

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WILL OPEN BUREAU MONDAY MORNING

Veterans Will Establish a Complete Bureau of Information.

TO LOCATE ON WALL STREET

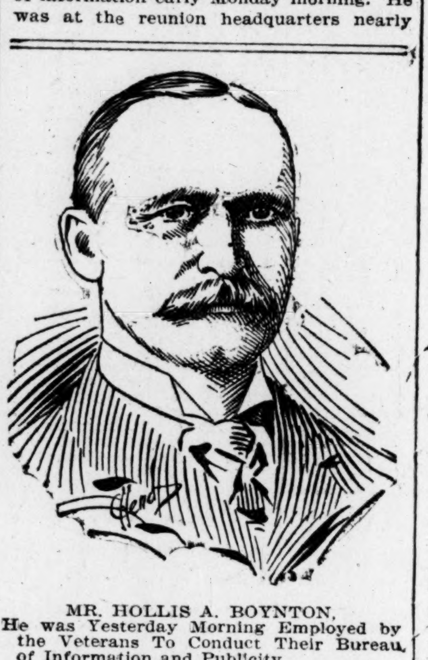
Mr. Hollis A. Boynton Is Chief of This Important Department.

YESTERDAY A BUSY DAY AT HEADQUARTERS

Everything Is Moving Along Nicely and Affairs of the Reunion Are in Good Shape.

The bureau of information of the Veterans' Reunion Association will be opened next Monday morning at 32 Wall street, in front of the main entrance to the union passenger depot, and Mr. Hollis A. Boynton will be chief of this important department of the association's work.

The appointment of Mr. Boynton was made yesterday morning, and he was instructed to prepare to open his bureau of information early Monday morning. He was at the reunion headquarters nearly all day yesterday in conference with Secretary Waddell, and when the office closed yesterday afternoon Mr. Boynton had secured a great deal of information which he will need when he assumes his new duties.



MR. HOLLIS A. BOYNTON,
He was Yesterday Morning Employed by the Veterans To Conduct Their Bureau of Information and Publicity.

"I fully realize the vast amount of work that lies before me," said Mr. Boynton yesterday, "but then I have determined, since I have been appointed, to do everything in my power to systematize my business and get the affairs of my office in good shape. The office of information will be opened Monday morning at 32 Wall street, in the building owned and at one time occupied by Mr. W. A. Russell. Mr. Russell has kindly donated the building to the use of the reunion and it is one of the most desirable places that could be secured in the city. Its location is perfect, for it is just opposite the main entrance to the union passenger depot and every veteran and every visitor to the city can't help but seeing the place as soon the they alight from the train and get out of the depot.

"The front of the building will display a large sign printed in letters which can be read as far as the sign can be seen. Then there will be flags and bunting and the colors and many decorations which will give the place an attractive and patriotic air. The interior of the office will be commodiously arranged and everything will be done that will add to the facilitation of business and the comfort of the visitors."

The association realizes that the bureau of information will be one of the most important features of the work from now on until the visitors leave and the big reunion is over. Everybody coming to the city will visit the bureau and here it will be that they will secure their information as to the location of hotels, boarding houses and private residences where they will be entertained. Every kind of information will be dispensed at the bureau and Mr. Boynton will need a corps of well trained assistants to aid him in his work.

Busy Day for Colonel Waddell.

Yesterday was a busy day for Colonel Waddell and the reunion headquarters presented a busy scene all day. The visitors began to drop in early in the morning and they came and went all day, many remaining until the late trains before leaving the city.

"I have not only had an office full of visitors all day," said Colonel Waddell yesterday, "but I have also had one of the largest mails I have yet had to answer. The postman was loaded down when he came into the office and he was empty handed when he left. My desk is now piled up with unanswered letters, and yet I am working almost day and night to catch up with my mail. I guess I will catch up before long.

"Everybody wants to know about headquarters, rooms, hotels, horses, saddles and everything else that pertains to the reunion and I have my hands full in trying to tell them what they wish to know."

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. What a delightful experience to enjoy at this season of the year.

HAS GONE TO CHAUTAUQUA.

Miss Anne Wallace Will Invite the Librarians To Come Here.

Miss Anne Wallace, librarian of the Young Men's Library, left last night for Chautauqua lake. She goes to attend the annual convention of the American Librarians' National Association, which meets at Chautauqua next week.

The librarians promised Miss Wallace last year that they would meet in Atlanta in 1899. The meeting in 1897 was held in Philadelphia. Chautauqua wanted the convention this year. Miss Wallace made a speech in behalf of Atlanta, and she stampeded the convention. The Chautauqua was about defeated when an appeal was made to her to withdraw the invitation, and she was promised the convention for 1899. With that understanding, she extended the invitation for next year, and there is very little doubt but that she will capture the prize this time. The attendance at these conventions runs up to 300 or 400.

Miss Wallace is on the programme, and will read a paper on training for library work.

One result of her visit to Philadelphia last year was a present of a handsome set of works by a wealthy Philadelphian who is very much interested in the Young Men's Library here.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. TRADEMARK REGISTERED.

Needless Headaches.

Foul stomach and fermenting food cause most headaches.

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient

cleanses, sweetens, strengthens the stomach. Use it and make *headache impossible.*
Endorsed by physicians for 50 years. *50c. and $1.00.*

BIG G Trade Mark. CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Price $1.00

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," *in letter,* by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.*
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists.
Sold by L. N. [illegible] Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans

STATE AND COUNTY TAX SALES.

Continued from Eighth Page.

Third and West Fourth streets, and running back 144 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 53 on said street, according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Paris. Levied on as the property of F. B. Pattillo to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said F. B. Pattillo for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 50, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 35 feet on the northwest corner of Forrest avenue and Fort street, and running back 150 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 178 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Johnson. Levied on as the property of J. M. Perry, agent, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. M. Perry, agent, for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 45, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 44 feet on the east side of Hulliard street between Tanner and Pittman streets, and running back 135 feet, more or less, in a easterly direction, the house on said lot known as number 87 and 89 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Tate. Levied on as the property of Henry Pleasant to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Henry Pleasant for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 7, land lot 117, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Greenwich street between Lawton and Holderness streets, and running back 240 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as number — on said street according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Wood. Levied on as the property of Mrs. J. D. Pressnell to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. J. D. Pressnell for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 85 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 48 feet on the west side of Robbins street between Wells and Hightower streets, and running back 175 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 43 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Robbins. Levied on as the property of W. F. Price to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said W. F. Price for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 111, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 26 feet on the east side of Herbert street between Johns and Jones alley, and running back 166 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, the house on said lot known as number — on said street according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Brown. Levied on as the property of John Ponder to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said John Ponder for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 7, land lot 108, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 60 feet on the east side of Ashby street, between Oak and Gordon streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, the house on said lot known as 206 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Humphries. Levied on as the property of J. F. Quillian to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. F. Quillian for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 57, in the fourteenth district of Fulton count, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the east side of McDaniel street between Mary and Gardner streets, and running back 103 feet, more or less, in a easterly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 382 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Crowe. Levied on as the property of I. N. Ragsdale to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said I. N. Ragsdale for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 75, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the south side of Tennessee avenue, between Pryor and Formwalt streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Yancey. Levied on as the property of S. L. Reaves to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said S. L. Reaves for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Alos at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 79, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 53 feet on the southeast corner of Spring street and Hunnicutt avenue, and running back 120 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Carroll. Levied on as the property of W. C. Richards to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said W. C. Richards for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 85, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 44 feet on the northwest corner of Wells and Robbins streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 63 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Robbins. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. A. Robbins to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. M. A. Robbins for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 19, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 60 feet on the east side of Sampson street, between Highland avenue and Houston street, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a easterly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 74 according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Cooley. Levied on as the property of Jennie Rodgers to satisfy a fi. fa in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Jennie Rodgers for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 86, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the east side of Garabaldi street, between Georgia avenue and Eades street, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a easterly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 60 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Brennan. Levied on as the property of George M. Rose to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said George M. Rose for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at some time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the southeast corner of Stonewall and Bailey streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 80 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Caldwell. Levied on as the property of Mrs. F. F. Salter to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. F. F. Salter for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 21, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 45 feet o nthe southeast corner of Kalb and Badger streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 67 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Wheeler. Levied on as the property of W. F. Schmitz to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said W. F. Schmitz for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 75, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Cooper street, between Hendrix and Tennessee avenues, and running back 135 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. — on said street according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Hendrix. Levied on as the property of Mrs. H. K. Scott to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. H. K. Scott for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 45, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the northeast corner of Gartrell and Yonge streets, and running back 114 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 4 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Smith. Levied on as the property of W. E. Scott to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said W. E. Scott for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot 50, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the north side of Linden st., between Fort and Myrtle sts., and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. —— on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Maddox. Levied on as the property of Agatha Sheehan to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Agatha Sheehan for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 50, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 47 feet on the east side of Piedmont avenue, between Linden and Myrtle streets, and running back 150 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, the house on said lot known as No. —— on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Yarbrough. Levied on as the property of Miss Belle Sheehan to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Miss Belle Sheehan for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 50, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 94 feet on the northeast corner of Piedmont avenue and Linden street, and running back 105 feet, more or less, in a northly direction, the house on said lot known as No. —— on said street according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Moran. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. Sheehan to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. E. Sheehan for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 46, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 115 feet on the north side of Glass alley, between Hilliard and Fort streets, and running back 45 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. —— on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Ellsworth. Levied on as the property of Miss Lenora Sheehan to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Miss Lenora Sheehan for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 54, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 100 feet on the south side of Little street, between Martin and Connally streets, and running back 125 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 223 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Ford. Levied on as the property of Miss M. Clair Sheehan to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Miss M. Clair Sheehan for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 79, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 46 feet on the north side of Simpson street, between Lovejoy and Orme streets, and running back 95 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 113 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Eseman. Levied on as the property of J. M. Shields to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. M. Shields for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 86, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting one-eighth acre on the south side of alley, and running back one-eighth acre in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as number — on said street according to street numb

the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Henry. Levied on as the property of Susan Shores to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Susan Shores for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 76, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the east side of Pryor street between Crumley and Glenn streets, and running back 160 feet, more or less, in a easterly direction, the house on said lot known as number 396 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Corrigan. Levied on as the property of Mrs. A. Shulhafer to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. A. Shulhafer for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 43, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting one-half acre on the south side of Pavilion street between Gullatt and Grant streets, and running back one-half acre, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 19 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Cook. Levied on as the property of Mrs. A. F. Sibley to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. A. F. Sibley for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 78, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Luckie street between Baker and Simpson streets, and running back 80 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 236 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Dean. Levied on as the property of Mrs. B. L. Simmons to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. B. L. Simmons for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 7, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Baker street between Luckie and Marietta streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 9 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property Levied on as the property of C. J. Simmons to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said C. J. Simmons for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 7, land lot 108, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 100 feet on the north side of Lee street between Park and Norcross streets, and running back 210 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as number — on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Smith. Levied on as the property of J. Henley Smith to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said J. Henley Smith for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 81, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 45 feet on the east side of State street between Hemphill avenue and North avenue, and running back 125 feet, more or less, in a easterly direction, the house on said lot known as number 167 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Keen. Levied on as the property of Mary Smith to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mary Smith for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 47, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the south side of Marietta street, and running back 194 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as number — on said street according to street numbers, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Marshal. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. E. Snyder to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. M. E. Snyder for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 19, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 22 feet on the east side of Sampson street between Highland avenue and Houston street, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a easterly direction, the house on said lot known as number 76 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Thomason. Levied on as the property of S. M. Snyder to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said S. M. Snyder for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 109, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 32 feet on the south side of Larkin street between Greensferry and Villard streets, and running back 112 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 108 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Atkins. Levied on as the property of James M. Spencer to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said James M. Spencer for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 44, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Grant street between Logan and Glynn streets, and running back 175 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as number 129, on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Mosteller. Levied on as the property of D. W. Stallings to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said D. W. Stallings for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Chapel street and running back 100 feet, more or less in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 119 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Thomas. Levied on as the property of Mrs. N. C. Starnes to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. N. C. Starnes for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 46, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 48 feet on the north side of Houston street, between Howell and Randolph streets, and running back 153 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Eaves. Levied on as the property of Mrs. A. E. Stephens to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. A. E. Stephens for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 45, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 48 feet on the west side of Daniel street, between Gartrell street and Edgewood avenue, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 46 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Mass. Levied on as the property of Lucy Stephenson to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Lucy Stephenson for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 21, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 30 feet on the north side of Woodward avenue, between Badger and Cameron streets, and running back 85 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 686 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Cornett. Levied on as the property of L. Stone to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said L. Stone for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 57, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the north side of Wheat street, between Bell and Fort streets, and running back 79 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 18 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Smith. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. M. Stovall, trustee, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. E. M. Stovall, trustee, for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 109, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the west side of Diamond street, between Parsons and Vine streets, and running back 80 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 34 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Morris. Levied on as the property of Antionette Strickland to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Antionette Strickland for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 5, land lot 51, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 63 feet on the east side of Peachtree street, between Baker and West Peachtree streets, and running back 90 feet, more or less, in an easterly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 309 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Cook. Levied on as the property of Mrs. T. A. Swift to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. T. A. Swift for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 77, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the east side of Loyd street, between Decatur and railway, and running back 150 feet, more or less, in a easterly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 16 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Brown. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. G. Tarver to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. E. G. Tarver for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 6, land lot 78, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 55 feet on the north side of Harris street, between Williams and Spring streets, and running back 192 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 43 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Crew. Levied on as the property of Chas. E. Thompson to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Chas. E. Thompson for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 46, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 1-16 acre on the north side of Old Wheat street, between Hilliard and Fort streets, and running back 1-16 acre, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 46 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Nesbit. Levied on as the property of Eliza Treadwell to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Eliza Treadwell for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 54, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 25 feet on the south side of Little street, between Martin and Connally streets, and running back 125 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Benson. Levied on as the property of Jno. L. Trenary to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Jno. L. Trenary for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 1, land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 75 feet on the west side of Haynes street, between Markham street and Miller's alley, and running back 87 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as Nos. 108-112 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Randall. Levied on as the property of Squire Turner to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Squire Turner for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 20, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 42 feet on the west side of Powell street, between Tennell and Gaskill streets, and running back 95 feet, more or less, in a westerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 65 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Carpenter. Levied on as the property of Mrs. M. C. Tye's estate to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. M. C. Tye's estate for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 3, land lot 53, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 40 feet on the north side of Soloman street, between Fraser and Martin streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 30 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Kelly. Levied on as the property of Union B. and L. Asso. to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Union B. and L. Asso. for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 47, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the north side of Summit to Hilliard, between Highland avenue and Forrest avenue, and running back 123 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining East Atlanta Land Co. Levied on as the property of W. L. Venable to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said W. L. Venable for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 7, land lot 107, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 100 feet on the south side of Cherry street, between York and Ashby streets, and running back 100 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Caldwell. Levied on as the property of Mrs. S. F. Ware to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said Mrs. S. F. Ware for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 75, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the northwest corner of Pryor street and Dood avenue and running back 200 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the same being vacant property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Smith. Levied on as the property of M. Weisberg to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said M. Weisberg for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also, at same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 4, land lot 47, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 52 feet on the south side of Forrest avenue, between Jackson street and Summit avenue, and running back 160 feet, more or less, in a southerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 239 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta adjoining Wey. Levied on as the property of F. G. Wilhelm to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said F. G. Wilhelm for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

Also at same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, ward 2, land lot 85, in the fourteenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 20 feet on the northeast corner of Smith and Glenn streets, and running back 65 feet, more or less, in a northerly direction, the house on said lot known as No. 174 on said street according to street numbers, the same being improved property in the city of Atlanta, adjoining Underwood. Levied on as the property of James A. Williams to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the state and county against said lot and against said James A. Williams for state and county taxes for the year 1897.

A. P. STEWART,
Collector and Ex-Officio Sheriff
County, Georgia.

IS ALMOST STAGNANT

Course of Market One of Aimless Drifting Until Near Close.

SUDDEN ANIMATION SHOWN

Prices Were Lifted to the Top Level and Made Gains Extending to a Point or Over.

New York, July 1.—The course of today's market was one of aimless drifting until near the close, when some appearance of animation and strength developed throughout the list. This was doubtless in large part due to the covering demand by belated shorts who did not care to leave their contracts open over the three days' holiday. The buying at the close lifted prices to the top level and made net gains extending to over a point in exceptional cases. During the earlier part of the day the market was almost entirely stagnant, many stocks showing not a single quotation. It looked very much as though even the closing up of contracts incident to the eve of a three days' suspension of trading had all been completed yesterday and there was no disposition to venture upon fresh commitments on account of the conflicting possibilities in the outlook. On the part of the bears there was to be feared the effect of the probable fall of Santiago or the occupation of Manila. The possibility of serious harm to the crops at this critical stage deterred operators from engagements on the long side. There is still some doubt felt as to how the money market will come through the taking up of the government loan. The announcement from Washington that subscriptions for small amounts already accepted foot up $40,000,000 indicates that the future strain on the money market will be eased by that time. It is confidently believed that the volume of small subscriptions by savings bank depositors who have held off to secure their half-yearly interest was largely augmented between now and July 14th. Among the special movements today are to be noted advances in all the local traction stocks in anticipation of good traffic returns for the approaching holiday. The price of Great Northern preferred shorn of its cash dividend and its new stocks privilege was fixed today at 125. This is the equivalent of about 5 points advance over yesterday's high record price of 180 with dividend and privileges on. The movement in Pullman, which was quite erratic within a range of 5 points, reflected hopes and fears over the expected surplus distribution.

The only feature of the bond market was an advance of 1¾ in Wisconsin Central first trust receipts. Total sales $1,400,000.

Money on call steady at 1@1½ per cent; last loan at 1¼ per cent; prime mercantile paper 3@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85½@4.85⅝ for demand and at $4.84¼@4.84½ for 60 days; posted rates $4.85 and $4.86½; commercial bills $4.83.

Silver certificates 58¾@59½c.
Bar silver 58⅜c.
Mexican dollars 45½c.
Government bonds irregular.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonds firm.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	13¼	St. Paul	99
do preferred	33⅜	do preferred	148¾
Baltimore & Ohio	14⅝	St. Paul & Om	75
Canada Pacific	82	do preferred	152
Canada Southern	50¼	St. P. & M. M	141
Central Pacific	13¼	Southern Pacific	18¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅜	Southern R'y	8¼
Chicago & Alton	158½	do preferred	29¼
C. B. & Q	105⅜	Texas & Pacific	12¼
Chi. & E. Ill	58⅞	Union Pacific pfd	59⅜
C. C. C. & St. L	41¼	U. P. Den. & Gulf	6⅞
do do pref	86½	Wabash	7
Del. & Hudson	107½	do preferred	19
Del. Lack. & W'n	158	Wheeling & L Erie	1¼
Del. & R. G	12	do preferred	9⅜
do preferred	50⅛	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	13	Adams Express	99
do 1st preferred	35¼	American Express	125
Fort Wayne	170	United States	40
Great Northern pref	126	Wells Fargo	120
Hocking Valley	5⅝	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	105¼	A. Cot. Oil	20¼
Lake Erie & West'n	14½	do preferred	73
do preferred	70¾	American Spirits	14
Lake Shore	186½	do preferred	37½
Louisville & Nash	52⅛	Am. Tobacco	120¼
Manhattan L	105½	do preferred	119
Met. Street R'y	159	Peoples Gas	99
Michigan Central	103⅝	Consolidated Gas	197
Minn. & St. L	28⅛	C. C. Co	160
do do 1st pref	89	Colo. F. & Iron	21
Missouri Pacific	35⅛	do preferred	90
Mobile & Ohio	26	Gen. Electric	39⅛
Mo., K. & T	11	Illinois Steel	57½
do preferred	33¼	La Clede Gas	50½
Chicago, Ind. & L	9⅛	Lead	34
do preferred	30	do preferred	106
N. J. Central	93⅝	Nat'l Lin. Oil	16¼
N. Y. Central	115⅝	Pacific Mail	28⅛
N. Y. Chi. & St. L	12⅝	Pullman Palace	211
do do 1st pref	67	Silver Certificates	58¾
do do 2d pref	32	Stnd. Rope & Twine	6
Norfolk & West	14	Sugar	132
North American Co	5⅜	do preferred	111¾
Northern Pacific	29¼	T. C. & I	25¼
do preferred	69⅝	U. S. Leather	7¼
Ontario & Western	14½	do preferred	66⅝
Ore. R. & Nav	49	U. S. Rubber	25
Ore. Short Line	28	do preferred	85¼
Pittsburg	170	Western Union	92½
Reading	18⅜	Northwestern	125⅝
Rock Island	97	do preferred	170
St. L. & S. F	7¼	C. G. W	14½
do do pref	61		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg	124	N. Y. Central 1sts	115¼
do coupon	124	N. J. Cent. 5s	112
U. S. 4s	110	N. Carolina 6s	125
do coupon	110½	do 4s	101
do 2ds	95	Northern Pac. 1sts	115
U. S. 5s reg	112¼	do 3s	62¼
do 5s coupon	112¼	do 4s	97⅛
District 3 65s	116	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	105½
Ala. Class A	107	Nor. & W. 6s	122½
do Class B	102½	Northwest Consols	141
do Class C	88	do deb. 5s	116¼
do Currency	88	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114
Atchison 4s	93⅛	do 4s	96
do adj. 4s	67½	O. S. Line 6s, t. r	126½
Canada So. 2nds	108⅜	O. S. Line 5s, t. r	105
Can. Pac. 1sts		O. Imp. 1sts, t. r	—
Chicago Terminals	85½	do 5s, t. r	—
C. & Ohio 5s	114	Pacific 6s of '95	102
C. H. & D. 4½s	104⅝	Reading 4s	84¼
D. & R. G. 1sts	108	Rio Grande W. 1sts	87½
D. & R. G. 4s	92½	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	95⅛
East Tenn. 1sts	107⅝	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	120½
Erie Gen. 4s	74	St. Paul Consols 7s	143½
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r	75	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	118
Gen. Elec. 5s	108	do 5s	114½
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	S. Caro. non-fund	
do 2ds	102	Southern Ry 5s	93
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	69½
do con. 6s	104	Tenn. new set 3s	90
Iwa. C. 1sts	101½	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	105⅜
Kan. P. Con. t. r		do Rg. 2nds	40
K. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r		Union Pac. 1st	
La. new consols. 4s	98	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	62¼
L. & N. Uni. 4s	88	Wab. 1st 5s	110⅝
Missouri 6s	100	do 2ds	86½
M. K. T. 2ds	63	West Shore 4s	108⅝
do 4s	90	Virginia centuries	70
		do deferred	4

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, July 1.—The market showed some strength at the opening and prices were as a rule over yesterday's close. Trade was dull on account of the long holidays from today until Tuesday, and there was but little activity in the market, attributable only to professional operation which for the moment was confined to Sugar, People's Gas, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Manhattan and Rock Island. These stocks may show trading expected to be featureless. Strong undercurrent of opinion in street. The new fiscal year, beginning today, will prove continuance of bull movement of past fiscal year. In Manhattan higher prices are looked for. Grangers being conservatively bought on admirable crop prospects and probability increased dividends in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and St. Paul.

London did practically nothing, but the list was steady and prices showed but little changes.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, July 1.—Realizing in Sugar by recent buyers started a sympathetic decline in the whole market during morning hours, but later there was good buying by those who believe in a certain victory at Santiago. The list rallied in the last hour under the lead of the specialties and grangers. We understand that Manhattan affairs will soon be arranged satisfactorily, and believe this stock a purchase.

As we write reports come that our fleet has silenced Morro castle and are now approaching the harbor. Indications point to the occupying of Santiago tomorrow by Shafter's army. If this proves true, the greatest glorious fourth will be celebrated by more fireworks throughout the country than the heathen Chinaman can furnish. Such results will mean higher prices Tuesday.

Atlanta Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, July 1.—The action of the market for the past week has offered further evidence of the general disinclination to sell. Professional traders have, brokers [illegible] offered stocks down in numerous instances, but were unsuccessful in their efforts to bring about liquidation to any extent, and when they turned to cover, stock being scarce, their purchases [illegible] caused an advance in prices. This [illegible] position to sell on the part of conservative traders who have studied the general situation indicates that the trend of values is upward.

Traders did not expect to do much in the market today, which in its dullness was rather sensitive to the news at hand. Sugar, Chicago Gas, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Rock Island commanded the most attention and a fair range of quotations was shown in these issues.

The consensus of opinion is that the new fiscal year which begins today will be marked by a continuance of the bull movements during the past fiscal year.

The grangers were conservatively purchased on the admirable crop prospects. Some of the interests are beginning to talk of increased dividends on Burlington and St. Paul.

The purchases of People's Gas were encouraged by the reported existence of a fair interest.

A new interest was reported to be making investment in Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Sentiment on Atchison preferred continues bullish. When the war is over they anticipate no difficulty in disposing of their holdings to foreigners, who will undoubtedly be attracted by the price and the large earnings of the system.

Post's Financial Cable.

New York, July 1.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: Cheap money has caused great firmness here in high-class investment securities, including consols, but Americans were very dull today, reflecting the holiday influence at New York, and also because of the flatness of Canadian securities, which have been further prejudiced by the smallness of net increase of 18,000 pounds in the Grand Trunk monthly statement.

Twelve month treasury bills were today allotted at an average of 1 9-16 per cent, and I believe the Japanese agent bought the bulk. The allotment has intensified the ease in money rates.

The Bank of Montreal announces the issue of 200,000 pounds sterling New Foundland 3½ per cent bonds at 96½, repayable in 1947.

Foreign Finances.

London, July 1.—Closing: Consols for money 112; for the account 112 1-16. Mexican ordinary 20¼; Mexican Central new 4s 65¼, ex-dividend; Atchison 13½; Louisville and Nashville 53⅛.

Bar silver quiet at 27⅛d per ounce.

Money ⅛@¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills 1 per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 33¼.

Paris, July 1.—Three per cent rentes 102 francs 92½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 22½ centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s closed at 33 3-32d.

Total Bank Clearings.

New York, July 1.—The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were $1,164,081,828; per cent increase 9.1. Exclusive of New York $476,579,240; per cent increase 9.9.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Friday's Closing Bids.	Thursday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
do. preferred	33⅝	33⅞	32¼	33⅜	32¼
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	132	133¼	130⅜	132	132¼
C. C. C. & St. L	41	41¼	41	41	41⅛
C. B. & Q	105¼	105⅜	104⅜	105⅜	104⅝
People's Gas	99	99½	98⅜	99	98⅞
Canada Southern	......	......	......	50½	50¼
D. L. & W	......	......	......	158	158
Erie	......	......	......	13	13¼
Edison Gen. Elec.	38⅞	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛	38½
Amer'n Tobacco	119¼	120⅛	119	120¼	119
Jersey Central	94⅜	94⅜	......	93⅝	98¼
Lake Shore	......	......	......	186½	187
National Lead	......	......	......	34	34
L. & N	51⅝	52⅛	51⅝	52⅛	51⅝
Missouri Pacific	35	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	35
Baltimore & Ohio	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25½	25½	24⅞	25¼	25¼
Northwestern	125	125⅝	125	125⅝	125¼
Southern Railway	......	......	......	8⅛	8⅛
do preferred	......	......	......	29¼	29⅛
North'n Pac. pref.	69⅝	69⅞	69⅛	69⅝	69⅛
New York Central	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝	115¼
Omaha	76	76	75	75	76
Pacific Mail	29	29	28¼	28⅛	28⅝
Reading	18⅜	19	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Rock Island	97	97⅜	96⅜	97	97
St. Paul	98⅞	99⅛	98⅝	99	98⅝
Union Pac. pref.	59⅝	59⅝	59	59⅜	59⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20¼
Western Union	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92½	92⅛
Am'n Spirits Co	13⅞	14	13⅞	14	13¾
U. S. Leather Pref	66⅜	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝	66⅛
Manhattan	104⅝	105⅝	104⅝	105½	104⅝

*Ex-dividend 1 per cent. †Ex-dividend 3⅛ per cent

STOCKS AND BONDS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	105	Atl'nta 4s	104
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	106	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	110
Ga. 4½s, 1915	117	Macon 6s	116
Savannah 5s	110	Columbus 5s	103¼
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	113½	Waterw'rks 6s	101
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	113½	Rome 5s	103½
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	102	So. Car. 4½s	105
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	117	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	105
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	110	Chatta. 5s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	105	Col. S. C. grd'd 3s & 4s, 1910	83
		Ala. Class A	103

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	113	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	119
Ga. 6s, 1922	114	do income 6s, 1900	100
Ga. Pac. 1st	122		
C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	108		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	184	Aug. & Sav	92
Southwestern	93	A. & W. P	106
		do deben	102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

Monthly Crop Statement.

New Orleans, La., July 1.—Secretary Hester's New Orleans cotton exchange statement, issued today, covers the monthly movement to June 30th.

Compared with last year it shows an increase for the month in round figures of 62,000 bales, compared with year before last, an increase of 49,000, and with 1895, an increase of 63,000.

The total for June was 192,519, against 30,809 last year, 93,296 year before last and 79,735 same time in 1895.

The amount of the crop brought into sight for the ten months from September to June inclusive is 2,440,000 over last year, 3,972,000 over year before last and 1,151,000 over 1895.

The movement from the first of September to June 30th, inclusive, total receipts at all United States delivery ports 8,619,751 against 6,707,261 last year, 5,202,974 year before last and 7,943,659 same time in 1895; overland movement across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers 1,206,396, against 904,476 last year, 839,517 year before last and 1,044,648 same time in 1895; southern mills takings, exclusive of quantity consumed at southern outports, 995,847, against 939,490 last year, 843,570 year before last and 782,411 same time in 1895; interior stocks in excess of those held at the commencement of the season 106,342, against a decrease under September 1st last year of 63,336, an excess over September 1st year before last 70,619, and over same time in 1895, of 6,287.

These make the total amount of the cotton crop brought into sight during the ten months ending June 30th: 10,328,336, against 8,487,891 last year, and 6,956,653 year before last and 9,777,065 same time in 1895.

Northern spinners took during June 47,739 bales, against 68,168 last year and 42,485 year before last, increasing their total for the ten months to 2,248,708, against 1,732,505 last year and 1,598,338 the year before. This makes their average weekly takings for the season 51,950, against 40,025 last year and 36,803 the year before.

Foreign exports for the first ten months of the season have been 7,308,667 bales, showing an increase over last season of 1,439,005, and over the same eprlod year before last of 2,865,998.

Stocks at the seaboard and the 29 leading southern interior markets on June 30th were 460,805, against 252,206 the same date last year and 345,789 the year before.

Including stock at ports and interior towns left over from the previous season and the number of bales of the current crop brought into sight during the ten months the supply has been 11,044,890, against 8,826,440 last year and 7,266,607 the year before.

Up to June 30th last year 96.29 per cent of the cotton crop had been marketed, and for the same ten months in 1896 the percentage of the crop brought into sight was 97.20, and for the same time in 1895 the percentage marketed was 98.75.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, July 1.—Coffee, options opened steady with prices unchanged; ruled dull and featureless in absence of important developments abroad or in the situation at this point; holiday conditions prevail in spot department as well; closed steady at unchanged prices; sales 8,250 bags, including July 5.50; September 5.70. Spot Rio dull and nominal; No. 7 invoice 6¼; No. 7 jobbing 6¾; mild quiet; Cordova 8½@15.

Sugar, raw dull and nominal; Fair refining 3⅝; centrifugal 96-test 4⅛. Refined quiet.

A FURTHER DECLINE

Liverpool Advices Were Again Disappointing, Coming Sharply Lower.

SPOT DEMAND VERY DULL

Talk of Mills Closing Up and Continued Good Crop Reports Were the Discouraging Features.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5 13-16c.
Liverpool—Quiet; middling 3 3-32d.
New York—Easy; middling 6¼c.
New Orleans—Quiet; middling 5⅞c.
Savannah—Easy; middling 5¾c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 5 13-16c.
Norfolk—Nominal; middling 6⅛c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 5¾c.
Memphis—Quiet; middling 5⅞c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 6⅛c.
Charleston—Quiet; no quotations.
Houston—Quiet; middling 5 13-16c.
St. Louis—Dull; middling 5⅞c.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Fridays Close.	Thursdays Close.
July	6 07	6 07	6 03	6 03-04	6 09-10
August	6 09	6 09	6 04	6 04-05	6 10-11
September	5 95	5 98	5 95	5 95-96	6 00-01
October	5 96	5 98	5 95	5 95-96	6 00-01
November	5 94	5 95	5 93	5 93-94	5 98-99
December	5 97	5 97	5 95	5 95-96	6 00-01
January	6 00	6 01	5 98	5 98-99	6 03-04
February	6 03	6 03	6 02	6 02-03	6 06-07
March	6 07	6 07	6 06	6 06-07	6 10
April	......	......	......	......	......
May	......	......	......	......	......
June	......	......	......	......	......

Closed barely steady; sales 73,800 bales.

New York, July 1.—By Associated Press: Prices continued unmistakably downward in tendency in the cotton market today, due in a great measure to continued remarkably favorable cotton raising weather prevalent over the entire belt. The opening was easy at 1 to 4 points lower on weak cables from Liverpool, foreign and southern selling orders, local liquidation and crop news. By midday the shorts had scored a loss of 4 to 5 points on the more active portions, but showed signs of accepting the profits in sight. The more timid bears feared to take chances over holidays. Speculation fell off early in the afternoon, but picked up near the close. The market closed barely steady at a net loss of 4 to 6 points. Total sales of futures 73,800 bales.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCK	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897
Saturday	3017	406	14945	5757	309338	209719
Monday	3201	1173	3491	491	313038	205870
Tuesday	4602	693	6320	2951	312955	200565
Wednesday	3129	646	5381	1670	309455	192641
Thursday	2902	285	4297	2610	307828	186788
Friday	2718	771	6164	4804	301307	178442
Total	19571	3859	39644	18293	..	.....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

June	......	December	5 64
July	5 67	January	5 67
August	5 60	February	5 70
September	5 60	March	......
October	5 59	April	......
November	5 62	May	......

Closed very dull; sales 16,200 bales.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, July 1.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

Net receipts at U. S. ports	19,571
Same time last year	3,859
Showing an increase of	15,712
Total receipts to date	8,463,332
Same time last year	6,593,415
Showing an increase of	1,869,917
Exports for the week	39,644
Same time last year	18,293
Showing an increase of	21,351
Total exports to date	7,159,225
Same time last year	5,792,183
Showing an increase of	1,367,042
Stock at U. S. ports	301,307
Same time last year	178,442
Showing an increase of	122,865
Stock at interior towns	147,236
Same time last year	48,618
Showing an increase of	98,618
Stock at Liverpool	1,107,000
Same time last year	810,000
Showing an increase of	297,000
American afloat for Great Britain	49,000
Same time last year	20,000
Showing an increase of	29,000

Total Receipts at United States Ports.

New York, July 1.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1897:

Galveston	1,904,438
New Orleans	2,659,329
Mobile	361,770
Savannah	1,185,650
Charleston	471,065
Wilmington	321,514
Norfolk	572,984
Baltimore	73,577
New York	158,829
Boston	220,531
Newport News	15,661
Philadelphia	82,842
Brunswick	244,382
Port Arthur	11,359
Pensacola	113,423
Port Royal	65,972
Total	8,463,332

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, July 1.—While the liquidation in August here is gradually bringing the position of the immediate deliveries to such a point as to admit of purchases by spinners, there has been little increase in the demand for consumption. Moderate sales of cotton stored at distributing points are now likely to be reported and furnish the buyers for August here. The trade, however, is becoming more conservative each day notwithstanding the good crop advices, and the short interest is being reduced to small proportions. We doubt if for years there have been smaller engagements for forward delivery by the exporters. In short, while there is as yet no disposition to buy, the trade refuses to sell, considering it exceedingly dangerous at present prices. This temper at times gives the market an extremely weak appearance. In Liverpool the stock shows little decrease, as the shipments from America continue in excess of last season. Unless there is some change in crop conditions a lower market seems probable next week.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, July 1.—Liverpool advices were again disappointing today, futures there declining 1 to 2-64d, with continued dull spot demand; sales 8,000 bales. The New York market opened in full sympathy with the weakness abroad, first call reporting prices 4 to 5 points under yesterday's close. Renewed liquidation in August contracts caused a further decline of 2 to 3 points in that option. Talk of mills closing up and continued good crop reports were the discouraging features to the bulls, the final sales showing a net loss of 5 to 6 points from yesterday's close. A feeling of universal indifference with regard to conditions surrounding the cotton market appears to have prevailed in the markets both here and abroad and they are extremely dull and featureless. The feeling continued bearish. However, values are on a comparatively low basis and any unfavorable weather reports will quickly result in higher prices.

Atlanta Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, July 1.—Comparatively little of general interest can be said of cotton. The bear faction is not inclined to attempt any concerted action with the view of depressing prices further. Although weather conditions apparently continue to favor the growing crop, and news from cloth markets is disturbing and unsatisfactory. On the other hand, there is practically nothing to encourage the bulls to come into the market for anything but a moderate turn. Reports told of grassy fields in some sections of Texas, Louisiana and South Carolina. However, the market as a whole is a waiting one.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, July 4.—The market opened at 1 point decline from yesterday's close, and continued its downward course, and from opening prices, which were the highest of the day, sold off to 5 points.

Liverpool showed 1½ points decline in futures, with spots 1-32d off; sales 8,000 bales tone barely steady. The following are the weekly cotton statistics: Sales 44,000; American 42,000; trade takings 47,000; actual export 3,000; import 41,000; American 37,000; stock 1,107,000; American 1,017,000; afloat 59,000; American 49,000; sales for speculation 1,800; purchases for export 2,000. The market ruled weak throughout the session, and prospects for higher prices seem poor.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, July 1.—The dry goods market showed quiet trading. There is no spirited attempt to sell goods. There will be a pretty general closing of stores in many quarters tomorrow. Jobbing stores continue to cater to bargain hunting buyers, who are in town by liberal concessions, on lines which they desire to close out preparatory for inventory-taking. Reports of an increased demand for print cloths are coming forward. Sales of small caliber of extras were reported yesterday. The market is very firm, however, on the ground of the coming curtailment, and it is not probable that the buyers will be able to secure many contract regulars at 2c. Odd goods are in good demand at prices relatively as firm as those for extras.

World's Visible Supply of Cotton.

New Orleans, July 1.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, made up from special cable and telegraphic advices, compares the figures of this week with last week last year and in 1895, the latter the 9,901,000-crop year. It shows a decrease during the week just closed of 138,758 bales, against a decrease of 126,159 last year and a decrease of 99,614 in 1895.

The total visible is 2,436,274, against 2,575,032 last week, 1,897,743 last year and 3,247,240 in 1895. Of this the total American cotton is 2,177,274, against 2,265,032 last week, 1,553,543 last year and 2,834,040 in 1895, and of all other kinds including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 259,000, against 310,000 last week, 344,200 last year and 413,200 in 1895.

The total world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease compared with last week of 138,758 bales, an increase compared with last year of 538,531 and a decrease compared with 1895 of 810,966.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, July 1, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot quiet with prices lower; middling uplands 3 13-32; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,700; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,000; American none.

Futures opened easy with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
July	......	3 22	Buyers
July and August	3 22-64	3 22	Value
August and September	3 22-64	3 22	Sellers
September and October	3 21-64	3 20½	Buyers
October and November	......	3 19½	"
November and December	......	3 19	Sellers
December and January	3 19-64	3 19	"
January and February	3 20-64	3 19	"
February and March	3 21-64	3 19½	Buyers
March and April	......	3 20½	Sellers

Futures closed barely steady.

New York, July 1.—Cotton easy; sales 3,207 bales; middling uplands 6¼; gulf 6½; net receipts 200; gross 379; stock 104,429.

New Orleans, July 1.—Cotton quiet; sales 200; middling 5⅞; receipts 498; stock 108,794.

Galveston, July 1.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 13-16; sales 22; receipts 457; stock 20,073.

Mobile, July 1.—Cotton nominal; middling 5¾; receipts 41; stock 4,270.

Savannah, July 1.—Cotton easy; middling 5¾; sales 16; receipts 49; stock 11,356.

Charleston, July 1.—Cotton quiet; no quotations; receipts 100; stock 7,960.

Wilmington, July 1.—Cotton firm; middling 5⅞; sales 133; receipts 33; stock 6,885.

Norfolk, July 1.—Cotton nominal; middling 6⅛; sales 30; receipts 23; stock 16,787.

Baltimore, July 1.—Cotton nominal; middling 6½; receipts 1,314; stock 12,009.

Boston, July 1.—Cotton very full; middling 6 5-16; receipts net 272; gross 391.

Philadelphia, July 1.—Cotton very quiet; middling 6½; receipts 57; stock 8,741.

Memphis, July 1.—Cotton dull; middling 5⅞; sales 150; receipts 320; stock 28,801.

Augusta, July 1.—Cotton steady; middling 6⅛@6 3-16; sales 233; receipts 25; stock actual 20,151.

Houston, Tex., July 1.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¾; sales none; receipts 280; stock 9,468.

St. Louis, July 1.—Cotton dull; middling 5⅞; sales 237; shipments 249.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., July 1, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, July 1 — Flour, all wheat, first patent $5.00; second patent $4.50; straight 4.00; fancy 3.75; extra family 3.50; flour mixed with corn meal, irregular quotations. Corn, white 50c; mixed 49. Oats, white 40c; mixed 38c. Texas rustproof —c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 90c; small bales 85c; No. 2 timothy small bales 80c. Meal, plain 48c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 90c; small sacks 85c. Shorts 90c. Stock meal 75c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white 85@90c; lady $1.15@1.25; grits $1.50.

New York, July 1—Flour strong and higher. Wheat, spot strong; No. 2 red 88; options opened steady, strengthened and closed 2@3¼c higher; No. 2 red July 83¾. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 37½; options closed ⅛@¾c higher; July 36¼. Oats, spot firm; No. 2 26¾; options closed unchanged; July 25½.

St. Louis, July 1—Flour strong. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red in elevator 75 bid; track 78@80, new; July 72½ bid; September 69⅛. Corn, futures higher; spot lower; No. 2 cash 30½ bid; July 30⅝ bid; September 31⅛ asked. Oats higher; No. 2 cash in elevator 21½ bid; track 23@24; July 21⅝ bid; September 20⅝ asked.

Chicago, July 1—Flour quiet. No. 2 spring wheat 75; No 3 spring wheat 70@82; No. 2 red 78. No. 2 corn 32; No. 2 yellow —. No. 2 oats 22½; No. 2 white 25½; No. 3 white f o b 24¼. No. 2 Rye 43.

Cincinnati, July 1—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 85. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 34. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 26¼.

Provisions.

Atlanta, July 1 — Clear ribs boxed sides 6¼c; clear sides 6½; ice-cured bellies 7½c. Sugar-cured hams 9½@11c; California 7¼c; breakfast bacon 12@14c. Lard, best quality 6½c; second quality 6⅛c; compound 5.

St. Louis, July 1—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $9.50. Lard lower; prime steam $5.10; choice $5.20. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.25; extra short clear $5.90; ribs $6.00; shorts 6.25. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $5.00; extra short clear $5.50; ribs $5.62½; shorts $5.75.

Chicago, July 1 — Pork $9.45@9.50. Lard $5.30@5.32½. Short rib sides, loose, $5.20@5.45. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.50@4.75; short clear sides, boxed $5.65@5.85.

New York, July 1—Lard easier; western steam $5.65; July 5.65; refined quiet. Pork dull; family $10.00@10.50.

Cincinnati, July 1 — Lard easy at $5.10. Bulk meats easy at $5.40. Bacon easy at $6.50.

Groceries.

Atlanta, July 1 — Roasted coffee $11.30, less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5⅝c. New Orleans white 5⅛; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 30@50c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6½@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks 1.25; bbls. 2.25; ice cream 90c; common 65c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches 65s 50c, 200s 1.30@1.75; 300s 2.75. Soda, boxes 3½. Crackers, soda 6½c; cream 8½; gingersnaps 8½. Candy, common stick 6½; fancy 12@13. Oysters, F. W. 1.85; L. W. 1.15.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, July 1 — Turpentine firm at 23¼; sales 140 casks; receipts 2,145. Rosin firm; sales none bbls; receipts 4,789; A, B, C, $1.00; D $1.00; E $1.10; F $1.20; G $1.30; H $1.45; I $1.45; K $1.50; M $1.50; N $1.70; windowglass $1.75; waterwhite $1.85.

Charleston, July 1—Turpentine firm at 23; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A. B. C 95; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; windowglass $1.60; water white $1.70.

Wilmington, July 1—Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine firm at 28@23½. Tar firm at $1.30. Crude turpentine firm at $1.00@1.60.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, July 1— Apples, none on the market. Lemons, choice $4.00@4.50; fancy $4.50@5.00. Oranges, California seedling $2.50@2.75; navel none. Bananas, straight $1.50@1.75 bunch; culls $1.00@$1.25. Figs, 8@9c. owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts — Almonds 8c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, July 1 — Eggs 9@10c. Butter, western creamery 16@18; fancy Tennessee 11½@12½c; choice 8c; Georgia 8@10c. Live poultry, chickens hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, large 18@20c; small 10@12½; ducks, puddle 20@22½; Peking 22½@25c. Irish potatoes, per bushel 90c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes, new crop, 75c@$1.00 per bushel. Honey dull; strained 6@7c; in the comb 7@8c. Onions, new crop, $1.00@$1.25 per bu, $3.00@3.50 per bbl.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, July 1.—Cattle steady. Choice steers $4.90@5.35; stockers and feeders $3.50@5; cows and heifers $3.10@4; western steers $4.60@4.90; Texas steers $2.75@4.10.

Hogs active and 5c up. Fair to choice $3.75@5.5; packers $3.65@3.80; butchers $3.70@3.82½; mixed $3.72½@3.77½; lights $3.65@3.80; pigs $2.75@3.65.

Receipts: Cattle 5,000; hogs 21,000; sheep 11,000 head.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected daily [illegible] McCullough Bros.
Snap beans, 75c [illegible] $1 per crate.
Tomatoes, $1 [illegible] 25.
New Irish potatoes, $2.25 to $2.75.
Squashes, 50c to 75c per crate.
Cantaloupes, per barrel, $3 to $3.25.
Watermelons, owing to size, $1 to $1.50 per dozen.
Watermelons, $75 to $125 a car.

WHEAT ON A BOOM

Due to Disastrous Crop Reports and Efforts of Shorts To Cover.

FIRM FROM START TO FINISH

Offerings of Corn Light and Demand Good—Oats Left Off a Fraction Higher—Provisions Lower.

Chicago, July 1.—Disastrous crop news, together with a great effort by shorts to cover pending the double holiday, boomed wheat today. July closed with an advance of 3½c and September gained 2½c. Corn shows a rise of ⅞c. Oats left off ½@⅝c higher. Pork and lard lost 2½c each. Ribs declined 5c.

Wheat started firm on crop damage reports. The latter were around on the sidewalk before regular trading commenced and crowded out of sight a decline with which Liverpool started. The opening for September was from 68¾@68⅞c as compared with 68¼c at the close last night, and after a slight reaction to 68½c it became difficult to buy much except by bidding up the price, sellers being scarce. Some of the crop reports were quite alarming, in many cases reporting a total loss. The latter, it was claimed, was true as to large sections of the crop in the best wheat lands of the southwest. The market was run by these reports, there being nothing else of a decidedly bullish or bearish character in the orders of the day. Prices continued to advance until July reached 77½c, a gain of 4½c, and September advanced 2c, selling at 70¾c. There were a good many reactions on the way up, and the trade at times became rather excited. One important reason for strength was the great desire of shorts to cover pending the three days' vacation, in connection with the uncertainty of crop conditions and the possibility of a wild bulge in the meantime. Speculation was noticeably curtailed by the working of the new war law. It makes it harder for commission men to execute orders, and wider fluctuations are the result. The following resolution in regard to war revenue provision, as it applies to the brokers, commission men and scalpers, was adopted by the board of directors of the board of trade:

"Resolved, That in regard to the provision of the revenue law of 1898, applicable to transactions at the exchange hall of the board of trade of the city of Chicago, it is the recommendation of the board of directors that a uniform memorandum of sale be used, to be delivered by the seller to the buyer, and that the secretary be authorized to suggst to the members of the board such form of memorandum of sale, to which the adhesive stamps according to law may be affixed."

Chicago received 5 cars. Minneapolis and Duluth together 52. Atlantic port exports of wheat and flour were equal to 698 bushels. July opened ½c higher at 73c, rose to 77½c, then reacted to 76½c at the close. September started ½@⅝c up to 68¾@68⅞c, sold off to 68⅝@68½c, then rallied to 70⅜c asked, the closing price.

Offerings in the corn pit were light and good demand from prominent professionals forced the advanced. Prices were also strengthened by the rally in wheat. July opened ⅛@¼c higher at 31⅜@31½c, advanced to 34¼c, then sold off to 32⅛c, the closing price.

Oats followed the other advances in grain. July began unchanged to ⅛c higher at 21⅜c, rose to 22c, then declined to 21⅞c bid, at the close.

Light deliveries and the advance in coarse grains strengthened provisions. July pork opened 2½c higher at $9.47½, rose to $9.50 at the close. The range in lard and ribs was narrow.

Estimated receipts: Wheat 12 cars, corn 380, oats 155, hogs 15,000.

All exchanges and the board of rade will be closed tomorrow and Monday.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	73	71½	73	76½
September	78⅞	70⅜	68½	70⅜
December	69⅞	70⅞	68½	70⅞
Corn No. 2—				
July	31½	32¼	31⅜	32⅛
September	32½	33	32¼	33
December	33	33⅝	33	33⅝
Oats No. 2—				
July	21⅜	22	21⅜	21⅞
September	20½	20⅝	20	20½
Mess Pork, per barrel—				
July	9.47½	9.50	9.42½	9.42½
September	9.70	9.72½	9.67½	9.67½
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
July	5.32½	5.32½	5.30	5.30
September	5.45	5.47½	5.42½	5.45
Short Ribs, per 100 pounds—				
July	5.32½	5.32½	5.25	5.27½
September	5.45	5.45	5.40	5.42½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	7,600	6,500
Wheat, bushels	51,600	60,200
Corn, bushels	412,000	420,800
Oats, bushels	296,000	170,200
Rye, bushels	3,500	30,000
Barley, bushels	9,700	700

Atlanta Exchange Grain Letter.

Chicago, July 1.—The lack of July deliveries and bad crop advices started wheat firm at a little advance. The damage reports came mainly from the southwest and represented the situation as growing worse with every new development. There was an ideal weather map for harvesting purposes today, although there were still scattered showers in some localities in the northwest. Delieveries were light—wheat none; corn 200,000 bushels; oats 25,000 bushels; pork 750 barrels; lard 7,000 tierces; ribs 250,000 pounds. Argentine shipments for the week 72,000 bushels, against 216,000 bushels last week, and none last year. On the bulge today there was some free selling by longs. Shorts also sold for a time. New York reported foreigners selling at the higher level to a moderate extent. St. Louis inclined to favor the buying side of the market. Receipts in the northwest were 52 cars, against 263 last year. Chicago arrivals 5 cars. Liverpool cables were rather indifferent, reflecting the prevalence of a degree of uncertainty abroad.

There was a moderate trade in corn and oats with prices of both governed by fluctuations in wheat.

Higher prices for hogs and general buying by packers sustained the market for provisions.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, July 1.—The sellers who broke prices in the closing hour yesterday were treated to a surprise by the strength of foreign cables, which closed fractionally above yesterday, despite our closing weakness. This covering started an advance in wheat which was soon augmented by Armour buying July and cash stuff. Later the Kansas official report showed great damage from too much rain and other causes since last report. All this had a bullish effect and both active options advanced 2c above yesterday's closing. After the noon hour there was some selling against call privileges that caused temporary weakness, but renewed buying, both to cover and for long account, caused firmness at the close, which was at the highest. The action of foreigners over our three days holiday is problematic, but if Liverpool continues strong until Tuesday, the probabilities favor further advances here.

Corn showed some sympathetic strength.

Provisions were dull and unchanged but firm.

On the curb September puts on wheat opened at 69, high 69, low 68⅝, close 68⅝. Call opened at 72½, high 73⅝, low 72½, close 73⅝.

Puts on September corn opened at 32⅜, high 32½, low 32⅜, close 32½. Calls opened at 33½, high 34⅛, low 33½, close 34.

THE TRADE SITUATION.

Second Quarter of Year Closes with Most Encouraging Returns.

New York, July 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say tomorrow:

"The second quarter of the year closes with most encouraging returns. Failures have been a little larger than in the first quarter of the year, whereas a decrease of 6.2 per cent might have been expected from experience of the past ten years, but with that allowance a difference of only $3,500,000 can be charged to war and fears of war, whereas solvent payments through clearing houses for the quarter were over $15,600,000,000. In the very best years defaults range from an eighth to a fifth of 1 per cent of such payments, and in bad times from a third to a half of 1 per cent, or more, but this year the proportion is less than a fifth. The quarterly statement given today shows an aggregate of $34,498,074, which is smaller than in the second quarter of any year since 1890, except one, and the average of liability, default to firms in business and to exchanges through clearing houses, is also smaller than in any year except one of the past seven years.

"The exports of wheat continue extraordinary. During the week they have been, flour included, over 4,000,000 bushels, against 2,000,000 bushels last year and 211,452,253 bushels of corn, against 76,602,285 bushels.

"It is alleged by experts that almost 90 per cent of the cotton spindles are now employed, and yet the demand for goods is strengthening. The heavy stocks carried abroad indicate less than the usual demand for goods there, as also the shipments.

"The demand for wool has been almost wholly confined to needs for orders in hand, and yet there is good reason to look for a better demand for goods as soon as the new season has opened, while with government contracts more than the usual proportion of machinery is employed, even at this dull season. Sales of wool at 10,000,000 pounds are only a quarter of those of last year.

"The iron industry shows some decline in prices, in Bessemer pig at Pittsburg to $10.25 and in gray forge to $9, with only $11 here and $11.25 at Philadelphia for No. 1 anthracite, while shipments during the week have been made from Birmingham to Hamburg, Rotterdam, Great Britain, Australia and Japan, though in the aggregate not large. But structural work is heavy and the demand for implement and car material is still beyond all precedent and in general it may be said that the markets west of Philadelphia are remarkably strong, with scarcely any indication of decline in the demand for finished products. Minor metals are quiet.

"Failures were 254, against 241 last year."

Bradstreet's Review.

New York, July 1.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"In a period as usual devoted largely to stock taking and with holiday and midsummer influences making for a narrow and restricted trade, there is little that is novel to be found regarding current distribution. The first half of the year closes with a very satisfactory showing possible in many lines of trade, as evidenced by the returns of bank clearings, railroad earnings, reports as to the consumptive and distributive demands, and last, but not least, by that infallible barometer of the mercantile world—business failures.

"Harbingers of the future are found in the generally favorable crop prospects, not only of cereals but of cotton, fruits and most products of agency, and a continued heavy foreign demand for American products.

"Few important events are chronicled this week in the business world. The semi-annual shutdown of many industrial concerns, particularly those in iron and steel and glass and some textile manufacturing concerns has been announced to occur in the first week of July, but this has been without much effect upon the prices of these staples. Advices from the west, indeed, lead to the belief that this shutdown in some cases may not occur at all this year, while in others the time devoted to repairs and stock-taking will be considerably abridged.

"The situation in iron is a rather mixed one, most complaints coming from the east. It is signficant, however, that the fall in ocean freight rates has been credited with improving demand for iron and steel for export, and considerable orders have been already booked.

"The tone of the wheat market continues bearish notwithstanding that the world's visible supplies have decreased 13,000,000 bushels in two weeks and that the probabilities are that visible stocks of old wheat on August 1st will be as low, if not lower, than last year's, which were the smallest on record for seven years. A heavy falling off in the condition of the Kansas wheat crop is indicated.

"Rather less steadiness in prices is observable, most cereals, pork, lard, cotton and several makes of pig iron being lower for the week, while the list of advances is exceedingly small.

"Steadiness has been a feature, however, of raw wool, hides and heavy leather, coffee, sugar and print cloths, copper and lead. A large distribution of bleached cottons at price concessions has been a feature and the demand for flags and fireworks this year is conceded to be heavily in advance of past years.

"Cereals still move abroad in quantities unprecedented for the time of year. Wheat shipments for the week aggregate 4,716,401 bushels as against 3,799,479 bushels last week and compared with 2,778,849 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,601,096 bushels in 1896, 2,007,031 bushels in 1895 and 1,850,200 bushels in 1894.

"Corn exports show a decrease from last week, aggegating 2,601,560 bushels, against 3,902,321 last week, 1,923,938 bushels a year ago, 1,598,631 bushels in 1896, 388,863 bushels in 1895 and 539,100 bushels in 1894.

"In spite of unfavorable features there were fewer failures, smaller liabilities and consequently smaller assets this year than in any previous year for four years past.

"Business failures number 6,429, 8 per cent fewer than a year ago, 15 per cent less than in 1896 and only 3 per cent larger than in 1893. Liabilities, too, are smaller, aggregating $72,120,341, 23 per cent smaller than last year, 31 per cent smaller than in 1896, 9 per cent smaller than in 1895 and 57 per cent below those of 1893.

"Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the six months of the present year make a decidedly good showing. They number 813, involving $5,799,643, a decrease of 24 per cent in number and in liabilities as compared with last year and making still better comparisons with earlier periods."

MAKE PERFECT MEN!

DO NOT DESPAIR! Do Not Suffer Longer! The joys and ambitions of life can be restored to you. The very worst cases of Nervous Debility are absolutely cured by PERFECTO TABLETS. Give prompt relief to insomnia, failing memory and the waste and drain of vital powers, incurred by indiscretions or excesses of early years. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Brace up the system. Give bloom to the cheeks and lustre to the eyes of young or old. One 50c box renews vital energy; 6 boxes at $2.50 a complete guaranteed cure or money refunded. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sold everywhere or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price by THE PERFECTO CO., Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill. 50 CENTS

For Sale in Atlanta, Ga., by Jacobs' Pharmacy.

BANK CLEARING HOUSE NOTICE.

Monday, July 4th, is a legal holiday. The banks comprising the Atlanta Clearing House Association will be closed for business on that day.

FRANK HAWKINS, President.
DARWIN G. JONES, Manager.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At the request of many friends throughout the city, I will allow the use of my name as a candidate for councilman from the second ward, and if elected, pledge myself to do my whole duty to the whole city.

J. J. MADDOX.

June 29, 1898

For Alderman.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman for north side.

7-2-tf GEO. P. HOWARD.

FOR COUNCILMAN

Fourth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman for fourth ward.

JOHN S. PARKS.

For City Sexton.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.

W. H. BETTIE.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time.

THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.

JOSEPH T. ORME.

Edwin M. Tower for use G. W. Arnold vs. Walter Sayler. No. 6093, Fall Term, 1898, Fulton Superior Court.

To Walter Sayler, Greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify you that on the 28th day of June, 1898, Edwin M. Tower, for use, etc., filed a suit against you for foreclosure mortgage returnable to the September term, 1898, of said court, under the foregoing caption. You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in September, 1898, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 1st day of July, 1898.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga.
Maddox & Terrell, Petitioner's attorneys.
july2 16 aug6 27

State Capitol Damaged

Every Property Owner in Georgia Is Directly Interested.

The Metal Roof of Our Capit[ol] Which Was Leaking So Ba[d] That a New Roof Seemed Ine[vit]able—Over 500 Leaks.

An appropriation was made last se[s]sion of the legislature for putting this ro[of] in order. The contract was awarded to M[r.] T. C. McDonald, who applied his "origina[l] Asphalt Graphite Roof Coating and Cem[ent]" to the entire roof and this treatment made the roof absolutely water-pr[oof]. This coating is applied to roofs of Colo[...] Lumber Company, Atlanta Business [Col]lege, Mr. W. P. Mitchell's roofs, Mr. L. Harrison's roofs, coated six years ago a[nd] still in good condition.

The roof of The Constitution building [is] coated with it. Fulton Bag and Cott[on] Mills and Atlanta Machine Works patr[on]ize it.

If your roof is rusty or leaks, send [to] us. We guarantee perfect satisfacti[on]. The Plant Steamship Company uses o[ver] 6,000 gallons during the last six years.

Special prices and estimates furnish[ed]. No "patent" coal tar "humbug" in this. Agents wanted.

T. C. McDonal[d]
ROOFING AND PAINTING.
Sole Proprietors,
75 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.
1212 Main St., Columbia, S. C., an[d]
Savannah, Ga.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE
Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.
Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.
Bought and sold on margins. Determi[ne] the responsibility of the house throug[h] which you deal. References, Fourth Na[]tional and Capital City banks.

Six Per Cent Interest—Ne[t]
Is paid on stock of Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., corner Broad and Alabama. This is net—free of all taxes. Write for information.

Paine, Murphy & Co
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

John W. Dickey
STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited.

W. H. PATTERSON & CO.
DEALEARS IN
Investment Securities.
NO. 9 EAST ALABAMA ST.

THOMAS & POST,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Special attention given to out-of-town investment orders.
EDWARD R. THOMAS, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
EDWIN M. POST,
7 WALL ST., NEW YORK

Kodaks Rented
10c Per Day.
My time is exclusively devoted to developing, printing and enlarging for amateurs.
EXPERT ON FILMS.
McCLEERY,
Atlanta, Ga.
414 and 415 Norcross building.

Mrs. Mary E. Thompson vs. J. R. Thompson. No. 5707, Fall term, 1898, Fulton superior court. Divorce and custody of child—To J. R. Thompson, Greeting: By order of the court, I hereby notify yo[u] that on the 15th day of February, 18[98] Mrs. Mary E. Thompson filed a suit again[st] you for total divorce and custody of chil[d] returnable to the fall term, 1898, of sai[d] court, under the foregoing caption.

You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in September, 1898, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, judge of said court, this the 1st day of July, 1898.

G. H. TANNER,
Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga.
july 2 16 aug 6 20

THE BENDER PROPERTY
On West Hunter street, will be sold [at] courthouse, next Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.
Don't miss it. Titles perfect; terms easy.
G. W. ADAIR.
7-2-2t

DUCRO'S
ALIMENTARY
ELIXIR
Is highly recommended as a remedy for lung diseases and as a preventive for typhoid, malarial, and all kinds of fevers.
Agents: E. FOUGERA & CO., New York.

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

Miss Powell To Present the Flag

At a meeting of the Atlanta Relief Association yesterday morning Miss Ella Powell, the president, was unanimously selected to present the flag which the young ladies will send the Second regiment, Georgia volunteers. In case Miss Powell does not go, accompanied by a party, she will authorize some one in Tampa to represent her in the presentation of the flag, which, if it can reach that point in time, will be presented the 4th of July.

An important matter discussed at the meeting was the investigating committee appointed, and consisting of Miss Mollie Connolly, Miss Dora Raine, Miss Hessie Broylston, Miss Kennon. The object of this committee was to insure the prompt and ready investigation of all families belonging to absent soldiers, and who are reported as ill or in a destitute condition. The party went on a tour of investigation yesterday, several cases having been reported, but fortunately these had been exaggerated, and the young ladies found no difficulty in covering the emergency of the case.

Captain Bradley's Men.

A gentleman returning from a visit to Chickamauga yesterday, spoke in most enthusiastic terms of the appearance presented by Captain Bradley's men in camp there. "They are among the best-looking, strongest and best equipped men there," he stated, and Captain Bradley spoke in most grateful acknowledgment of the assistance that had been given him in the matter of an emergency fund from the young ladies of the Atlanta Relief Association.

To Be a Part of the National War and Relief Association.

A very important meeting of the Army and Navy League occurred yesterday morning at the executive mansion, Mrs. W. Y. Atkinson, the president, presiding. The principal feature of the meeting was the decision of the stand the association should take in regard to the National War and Relief Association. After much discussion it was decided that there should be two distinct funds—one to be devoted exclusively to the Georgia soldier, and the other to go toward Georgia's quota in the National War and Relief Association. By this two-fold distribution of the funds. There will be no danger of the Georgia soldiers or sailors, wherever they may be, not receiving attention in case of illness or suffering, or the suffering of their families. It will be optional with the district auxiliaries whether they distribute their funds therefrom, or whether they send it to the general state treasury, that will be an auxiliary to the national fund.

This determination of the ladies to unite themselves with the National War Relief Association is one that will not only bring about mutual benefits, but will greatly broaden the scope of the state movement. The meeting yesterday morning was a large one, and its results were almost wholly embodied in the development of the plans suggested in the following address of Mrs. Atkinson, the president:

"The last meeting was called for the purpose of devising the best plans for promoting the health and comfort of the Georgia soldiers and sailors, and as far as in our power to have a care for the families of those Georgia troops which may be left in need. About two months ago I was appointed by Mrs. U. S. Grant, vice president of the Woman's National War Relief Association. My desire was to broaden the state organization into this patriotic and generous field, and since receiving the strong co-operation of such well-known and representative women as Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, Mrs. A. B. Steele, Mrs. R. B. Ridley, Miss Mary Louise G. Huntley, Miss Junia McKinley, Mrs. Paul Romare and others I am more than ever strongly of the opinion that it is not practical to confine our help exclusively to our Georgia troops.

"There will be no hospital established where Georgians only will be kept.

"Our sick and wounded Georgia men will be sent, of course, to the general hospitals established wherever the need may arise.

"Men from any and all states will be placed side by side in these hospitals, under the care of the United States army surgeons, who will relieve the sufferings of all alike. They can make no distinction in the treatment of Georgia men or the men from Maine or Nebraska, for all are fighting under the same flag. The principal purpose of this league is to encourage and organize relief associations throughout the whole state. The organizations when formed will raise money, which I think should, in their discretion, be devoted to either of the following purposes:

"1. They may send their money direct to the company commander, to be used for company purposes, and especially for the benefit of the sick who may be in the regimental hospitals, or they may forward their funds to the treasurer of our Army and Navy League, leaving it to the discretion of this body as to how the funds shall be distributed, as we will be in close touch with the army and navy officials and will know where aid is needed.

"2. The money may be devoted by them to the aid of such families of soldiers and sailors of our state as may be in need of help.

"3. They may send their funds to this state organization to be transmitted through the national organization for use in the general army hospitals.

"These remarks I have made to suggest to the meeting the various purposes to which the funds raised can be devoted. It is now in the power of the members of this league to give such direction to these matters as in their opinion will be most effective in accomplishing the ends for which our organzation was created."

Mrs. A. B. Steele, Mrs. W. A. Hemphill and Mrs. Loulie Gordon were greatly in sympathy with the state movement becoming in touch with the national organization, and with the influence of the presiding officer in that direction, the sentiment of the meeting was soon inspired by the broader patriotic movement which makes the Georgia state movement a division of the National War and Relief Association.

The New Leader of the National Federation.

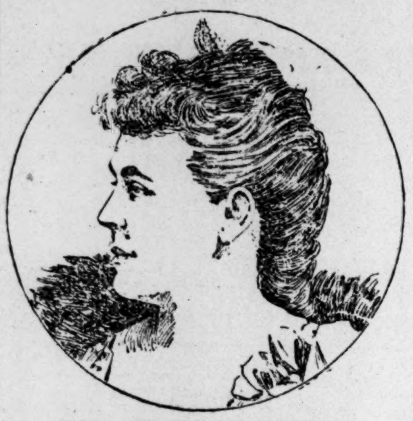
Mrs. W. B. Lowe, president of the National Federation of Clubs, returned home yesterday morning and was kept busy the entire day receiving the congratulations of her many friends.

The Atlanta Woman's Club will tender Mrs. Lowe a reception next Monday afternoon from 6 till 8 o'clock, in the clubrooms. To this reception all Mrs. Lowe's friends are cordially invited. The western papers have written many complimentary articles concerning Mrs. Lowe, and the following pen picture by a western journalist may prove interesting to her friends:

"Mrs. W. B. Lowe, of Georgia, sat with her own delegation in a box on the left of the theater. Behind her, framing her head as if she sat for a portrait, was the blue sky and the fringe of trees. She was cool—she looked cool; she was calm—she looked calm; she was pretty sure of the election and looked secure.

"She had the general trained inexpressive stare of the woman who has spent her married life in society and has learned as a girl to bare her arms and shoulders to the gaze of the people who stare at her carriage. She could look without seeing. She could stare all over the crowded theater and examine the bonnet of every woman in it with as little self-consciousness as if she were looking at a collection of bonnets in show cases.

"The noble attitude was expressive of social training. One felt all the little scruples that she had choked, buried and forgotten in the times when she wanted to be kind to people and had to cut them. One felt all the tact she had developed in being pleasant to people she had never liked. One felt the control she had gained and the restraint of her impulses she had acquired in her social progress.



MRS. ALICE IVES BREED,
Who Was Defeated by Mrs. W. B. Lowe for the Presidency of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

"She sat upright. Her attitude was that of the ladies seen in the park at New York, in the Rotten Row at London, in the Bois at Paris, in the Corso at Rome, the rather stiff uprightness of one who has a fine gown on, a parasol to hold firmly but easily, and the preservation of that necessary freedom and sweep to bow to the people one must see and never slight.

"The sense of infinite tact, of ability to talk ten hours and say nothing, the habit of saying kind things that mean nothing, the custom of repressing everything unseemly, the suavity, the smoothness, the trimness of one worn with twenty years of dinners, dances, gowns, flowers, candy, theater parties and chaperoning was toned into the club woman who rushes with streaming face into the hottest lecture hall, by the spectacles straddled gingerly across her nose. They connected her with three-quarters of the women in the theater.

"The incongruous signs of the club woman stuck through the surface of the society dame. One wondered whether Mrs. Lowe had not led a long life of placid acceptance as a social leader before she put lines about her mouth with thought on the 'sisterhood of all women,' and talk about 'Madame Chairman,' and 'the delegate from Texas.'

"The contrast was a little saddening—like seeing a building for nobler purposes debased to usage—like seeing a woman who should be charming a table full of diners sitting amid the jealousies of less charming women—like seeing a church made into a tamale factory."

Of her election another writer says:

"No queen ever received more homage than did she who is to lead the destiny of nearly 750,000 club women during the next two years, Mrs. W. B. Lowe, of Georgia. At the reception which followed last evening's session, thousands of women went upon the stage where Mrs. Lowe and the women of her staff stood in line to receive the handshake and expression of loyalty from the 1,022 delegates and twice as many other club women.

"Mrs. Lowe, graciousness itself, was gowned in a superb costume of heavy black satin, the sweeping skirt having a beautiful appliqued floral design in black velvet studded with cut jet. The corsage was sleeveless and cut decollete, with a covering of cut steel and a touch of point lace. Her wonderfully expressive face was aglow with pride and animation. Mrs. Lowe wears her hair brushed back in a smooth pompadour, a style most becoming to her.

"She had something to say to every one of the 3,000 women who came forward. There were four men, too, J. A. Thatcher, I. N. Stevens, Judge Decker and W. S. Ward, to whom she also said something: 'I am so glad to see a stray man's face. I promise to take care of you orphans before the end of my regime.'

"It was strange, listening behind Mrs. Lowe's back, how many women presented came from the south, or had relatives there, or loved its women, or wanted the south to have the office. But it was all meant and received in the spirit given.

"'It was solid for you, Mrs. Lowe.'

"'I was against you, but now that you are to lead the federation I am first to pledge my allegiance to you.'

"'I am glad I voted for you.'

"'God bless the south. I'm proud of it tonight.'"

Application Papers of Daughters of Confederacy

All parties having application papers to Daughters of the Confederacy are requested at once to fill out such papers and mail, carefully using sufficient postage, to Mrs. W. D. Ellis, Washington street, chairman of the credential committee. While these papers are requisite for membership in the United Daughters of the Confederacy, they are also of great historic value to the applicants. Each applicant is furnished with two blanks on which she records the confederate service of the relative through whom she claims admission to the confederate daughters. One of these papers is preserved by the Atlanta chapter's chairman of credential committee. The other paper is sent to the state registrar, and as a safeguard against the possible loss of either, in my judgment, both papers should be preserved.

They are among the most valuable possessions of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and further this strong organization's historical aims by recording individual history which would otherwise be lost or only kept among individual family records.

In the distant future these papers, if safely kept by a solid organization, would be of wonderful value to those who intrust the history we are trying to make.

ALICE BAXTER,
Registrar of Atlanta Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy.

***

Clyatt-Pendergrass.

Valdosta, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—The society event of the summer was the marriage of Miss Harvey Clyatt, of Valdosta, to Mr. S. L. Pendergrass, of Monroe, which occurred in the First Methodist church at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The church was tastefully decorated in pot plants, palms and ferns, the effect being very beautiful. Just as the party arrived at the church, Miss Ettie Martin, of Cuthbert, sang, "O, Promise Me." Her voice is very sweet and her rendition of this beautiful song delighted the audience. Then to the strain of the wedding march, beautifully played by Mrs. Keller, the party marched slowly to the altar, where the marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. C. W. Minor, pastor of the Baptist church. The attendants were: Misses Irby Shelton, of Valdosta; Nita Fender, of Valdosta; Mary Quarterman, of Quitman; Essie Thigpen, of Valdosta, and Eddie McCall, of Quitman. Messrs. John T. Robertson, of Monroe; J. B. Willis, A. T. Smith and Rufus Braswell, of Valdosta, and B. D. Watkins, of Monroe. The ushers were: Messrs R. B. Myddleton, S. S. Myddleton, W. B. Fender and W. A. Pardee.

Miss Irby Shelton was maid of honor and Mr. B. D. Watkins best man.

The bride was dressed in olive green trimmed with cerise silk ribbons and carried in her hand a bouquet of white carnation pinks. The maid of honor wore a beautiful white organdie. Miss Quarterman wore white made over cerise. Misses Fender and McCall, white made over turquoise blue. The maid of honor and brdiesmaids carried beautiful bouquets of bride's roses.

Immediately after the ceremony the wedding party hurried to the depot of the Georgia Southern and Florida, where Mr. and Mrs. Prendergrass boarded the train for Atlanta. They will spend a few days there, after which, they go to Monroe, their future home. The present were numerous and costly.

Social Items.

Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar Roy have returned from Old Point Comfort.

***

Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon and her little daughter, Linda, and Mrs. Roper and the Misses Roper have taken a house on North avenue and will go to housekeeping at an early date.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Dickson will spend the month of July in this country.

***

Miss Rosalie Howell is with her brother, Mr. Clark Howell, Jr., on Peachtree street.

***

Hon. Fleming duBignon spent yesterday in the city.

***

Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson passed through the city yesterday en route to her home in Rome.

***

Mrs. Eugene Heard, of Elberton, passed through the city yesterday.

***

Miss Lola Clark entertained at a bicycle meet Thursday evening in honor of Miss Echols, of Opelika.

***

Miss Hattie Scales entertained at a bicycle meeting last evening.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Spalding have returned from New York.

***

Miss Christine Romare, the talented young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Romare, has returned from Harvard university.

***

Miss Jo Berman, principal of Williams street school, will leave for Washington, D. C., Tuesday to attend the convention of the National Educational Association.

***

Miss Anna Belle Austin, after a pleasant visit to Miss Angeta Otis, has returned to Augusta.

***

Miss Fairbanks Higgins, formerly of Atlanta, was married in Opelika, Ala., Wednesday evening, June 29th, to Mr. Marvin Mather McCall, a popular young business man of that city.

NEW OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

Virginia Society Held an Enthusiastic Meeting Yesterday.

MAJOR COURTNEY IS PRESIDENT

The Meeting Was Harmonious and Many Enthusiastic Speeches Were Delivered by the Virginians.

The Virginia Society met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in room 104, Kimball house, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. This programme, however, was slightly changed by consent, and officers were elected to serve until January 19, 1899, instead of for one year.

A ballot resulted unanimously in the election of the following officers: President, J. C. Courtney; vice president, W. T. Chandler; secretary and treasurer, H. N. Randolph; executive committee, Charles S. Arnall, Charles A. Read, P. H. Snook and W. N. Mitchell.

A number of enthusiastic speeches concerning the coming reunion of confederate veterans to be held in this city were made. The members of the society all pledged their support to the reunion and promised to do everything possible to make the gathering of veterans a success.

No action, however, was taken as the members of the society are all members of the reunion association and will participate in the reunion. The Virginia Society is in a flourishing condition and the members all take an active interest in it.

The action of the society in electing officers to serve until January 19, 1899, was because that date is the anniversary of Lee's birthday and it was the opinion that better results would be obtained should the annual meeting be held on that day. It is the intention of the society to give a banquet in honor of Lee next January and to this all Virginians in the city will be invited. No action in regard to the banquet will be taken for some time because the date is so far off, but it will be an elegant affair.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Rev. Henry Quigg, a prominent minister of Conyers, was registered at the Kimball yesterday.

Mrs George H. Fay, of Oakes, N. D., is at the Aragon.

Mr. W. A. Barker, a well-known business man of Rome, is at the Marion.

Dr. Mark Johnson, a prominent physician of Milledgeville, is stopping at the Kimball.

Mr. W. H. Delph, of Athens, is at the Marion.

Major Goodwin Lee, a prominent tobacco man of New York, is registered at the Kimball.

Messrs. John W. Fogler, A. M. Jackson and O. L. Burnett, of Washington, D. C., are registered at the Aragon.

DR. BROUGHTON VERY ILL.

He Is Confined to His Home and Is Constantly Attended.

Dr. L. G. Broughton is very ill at the Talmage.

Dr. Broughton has a large number of friends that he has caused to love and respect him since he came to this city and his affliction will greatly pain them, who extend sincere sympathy.

Weather Forecast for Today.

Washington, July 1.—Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana—Showers and thunderstorms; southerly winds.

CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO CARS

Held Up by Two Citizens While the Train Moved.

IN A MOST PERILOUS POSITION

Charles B. Quick's Narrow Escape from Death—Police Commissioner Johnson to the Rescue.

An old man hanging between two cars of a moving train and two other men holding him up and running along beside the cars to save his life was the unusual and exciting scene which was witnessed at the Pryor street crossing day before yeterday.

The man whose life was in such imminent danger was Charles B. Quick, the proprietor of the Exposition hotel, and one of his saviors was Mr. George E. Johnson, the candy manufacturer and police commissioner.

A long line of freight cars had stopped across Pryor street, reaching from Whitehall to Loyd street. A number of persons became impatient at the delay and climbed between the cars, and among those who took this risk was Mr. Quick.

It chanced that just as Mr. Quick was on the bumper the train started with a jerk. His foot was caught in the bumper and held fast. The jolting of the cars at the same time suddenly threw him backwards. In another moment he would have fallen headforemost between the cars and would have been crushed to death.

Police Commissioner Johnson was standing close by and he sprang forward and caught Mr. Quick and held him up so as to prevent him from falling. Another gentleman, whose name could not be learned, went to Mr. Johnson's assistance.

The two rescuers had to run along with the train, as Mr. Quick's foot was still securely caught in the bumper.

Mr. Johnson cried out to some one to run to the engine and tell the engineer to stop. This was done, and Mr. Quick was removed from his perilous position. He was, of course, a trifle upset, but he did not forget to profusely thank his rescuers.

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

You Are Dying.

If so, take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. A few doses will cure you. For sale every where.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

SPEND 4TH OF JULY AT TYBEE. $6.00 ROUND TRIP.

Tickets on sale Saturday night, limited until Monday night, returning via Central of Georgia railway. 16 Wall street and union depot. 6-29 4t

John M. Miller & Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

Attend Business College During Summer.

Send to Wilbur R. Smith, president of Commercial College of Kentucky university, Lexington, Ky., for announcement of Summer session of this famous college. See advertisement.

OPENING HOP

At Hotel Lithia, Tallapoosa, Ga.

Saturday, July 2d. Don't miss the opportunity of seeing the finest hotel, the handsomest ballroom and the coolest spot in the state. Round trip $2; good until Monday. 6-29-4t

Doctors Who Really Cure

In many parts of the country there are doctors now advertising to cure almost every human ill. As a rule, the more they claim the less they may be trusted. The doctors who really cure are the specialists that confine themselves to certain lines. They prefer to master a few things rather than be botches in all things.

WE HAVE SPECIALISTS

here who are true masters of surgery, and can cure the deformities of Spine, Limbs, Feet and Face, including Club-foot, Hare-lip, Cross-eyes and all other body disfigurements.

WE ALSO HAVE SPECIALISTS

For Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin and Blood Disorders, Chronic, Private, Nervous and Female Complaints.

THESE DOCTORS REALLY CURE

And can give successful treatment by mail on the basis of proper question blanks. Advice free. Write or call.

Washington Medical and Surgical Institute

Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga.

HAVE YOU A SON, BROTHER,

Husband or lover in the army or navy? Mail him today a 25c package of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. All who march, walk or stand need it. It cures aching, tired, sore, swollen, sweating feet, and makes hot, tight or new shoes easy. Feet can't blister, get sore or callous where Allen's Foot-Ease is used. 10,000 testimonials. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

HOT!

Well, this is the hot month of the year. But your Kitchen will be about as cool as the rest of the house if you use a

Gas Stove

3,500 in use in Atlanta proves they give satisfaction.

Price, $10 and $12 Connected.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.

Ice . . .

Cream . .

I make Ice Cream that IS Ice Cream—the genuine, unadulterated article. Have 50 different moulds, fancy and plain, and can furnish you in any quantity and variety on short notice.

I deliver my Ice Cream to any part of the city. Only pure goods in my Ice Cream. It is the Ice Cream for you. Telephone me your order.

CHAS. O. TYNER,

FIT UP A REGIMENT

We have just finished invoicing and find that we have 1,058 pairs Men's Odd Pants. More than enough to fit up a regiment, and more than we want.

A cool Serge Coat and Vest at $5 or $6 with one of these Pants makes an ideal summer suit at little cost. In our stock you will find all that is good and stylish in neat effects, bright and rich colorings or solid colors. We have divided them into four lots and will sell them to

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All our $3.50 and $4.00 Pants at........$2.90
All our $4.50 and $5.00 Pants at........$3.90
Our finest $6.50, $7 and and $7.50 Pants at........$4.90

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ARABIAN NIGHTS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 4th

THE ENSIGN

Night Prices—15c to 50c. Matinee prices 25c for all reserved seats.

SODA WATER Checks given away at the Matinees.

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Requires no further digestion—passes at once into the circulation—gives natural vigor immediately. Contains no drugs or chemicals. Buy it from your druggist.

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I have just completed putting in electric fans throughout my establishment, and you will find my store cool and inviting.

A superb stock of watches, diamonds and jewelry and all the new novelties of the season. Your inspection solicited.

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Fancy Negligee Shirts
Thin Underwear
Straw Hats and Neckwear

Come in and look over the varieties we display. You can have no idea of the values until you visit the store. There are fine, rich pickings today for those who cross our threshold. The newest and rightest and swellest and lowest-priced Clothing and Furnishings possible to find—quality considered. Of course, we don't offer inferior goods. Nothing but up-to-date and nobby things get in this store. That's generally understood.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company

38 Whitehall Street.

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Wedding Presents in Cut Glass and Solid Silver, Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry and Novelties. Everything new at Stilson's. Badge work and repairing promptly done.

F. J. STILSON, 55 Whitehall St.

Sheriff Sales for July, 1898.

Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in July, 1898, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to wit: All that certain tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in land lot number two hundred and forty-eight in the seventeenth district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at an old stump near the road running from Mason and Turner's ferry road, toward Bolton, Georgia, thence north one hundred and fifty-four feet, thence northwest twelve degrees one hundred and twenty-seven feet, thence northwest thirty-three degrees three hundred and twenty-five feet, thence northeast four and one-half degrees four hundred and fifty feet, thence northeast eleven degrees eight hundred and ninety feet, thence northeast fifty-eight and one-half degrees one hundred feet, thnce northeast seventy-eight and one-half degrees one hundred and twenty-five feet, thence northwest thirty-three ane one-half degrees four hundred and eight feet, thence northwest three and one-half degrees two hundred and fifteen feet to a twisted twin white oak tree, thence west twenty-eight hundred and thirty-two feet to a hickory corner, thence south twenty-five hundred and seventy-five feet to a stone, thence east two hundred and thirty-five feet to a stone, thence northeast forty-five degrees twelve hundred and seventy-five feet to stone, thence southeast thirty-nine degrees eight hundred and eighty-one feet to a post oak, thence northeast eighty-two and one-half degrees twelve hundred and fifty-five feet to starting point, thence due east about fifty feet to public road, thence along said road twenty feet, thence west back to original land line, thence south twenty feet to starting point—containing one hundred and sixty-four and fifteen one-hundredth acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of H. H. and S. M. Goldsmith to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Bank of State of Georgia vs. said H. H. and S. M. Goldsmith.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta and being a part of land lot No. 51 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 50 feet on the west side of North Bell street (formerly Valentine street) and running back west 55 feet, more or less, to Smith Easley's fence, bounded on the north by Mynatt, on the south by Mackey, on the west by said Easley, being part of lot bought by Henry Underwood of John Ficken, and the same that was conveyed by Henry Underwood to Howell Lawrence by deed dated March 25, 1890, and recorded in Deed Book R3, page 237, clerk's office, Fulton superior court. Levied on as the property of Howell Lawrence to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Merchants-Mechanics Banking and Loan Company vs. said Howell Lawrence.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: A city lot in the city of Atlanta, beginning 410 feet north of West Fair street and running north 45 feet, thence east 100 feet to Ficken street, thence running north 45 feet, thence west 100 feet to Arrowwood street, thence south along Arrowwood street 45 feet to beginning point, and being known as the Susan Perryman lot in land lot 189, 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of S. W. Arrowwood to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of B. C. Carlton vs. said S. W. Arrowwood.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, and being a part of land lot No. 26, and described as follows: Commencing at a corner on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad and running west to a corner near the Atlanta and Florida railroad; thence south to a corner on said Atlanta and Florida railroad, thence east to a corner near East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad; thence north up said railroad to the starting point, and containing eighteen acres, more or less, bounded as follows: On the east by East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, on the north by the lands known as the Greeson land, on the west by the Atlanta and Florida railroad and on the south by the land of Charley Bryan. Levied on as the property of A. H. Cox to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of J. M. High, executor, vs. said A. H. Cox.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: Parts of land lots 89 and 71 in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Beginning at southwest corner of land lot 89, thence north along land line 778 feet, thence east parallel to the land line 3,208 feet to Vaughan's land, thence southerly along Vaughan's land to a corner on land line, thence west along land line 3,292 feet to beginning, being lots 5 and 6 of the subdivision of the estate of Jonathan Owen and containing 58 acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of A. A. Owen to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Mrs. Carrie Elliott versus said A. A. Owen.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: Blocks of land Nos. 17 and 18 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and known in the plan of said district as a part of land lot No. 112, block 17, is bounded as follows: On the south by Elliott street, east by the lands of the Southern Railway Company, which lands were formerly owned by the Georgia Pacific Railway Company, west by a 10-foot alley, containing one-sixteenth of an acre, more or less; block 18 is bounded as follows: North by Jefferson street, west by Echo street, south by Elliott street, east by a 10-foot alley and lands formerly belonging to one McCrary. Said description of said lots being from the deed of L. C. Powell to William A. Powell, of record in book S, page 34 of the records of Fulton county, a deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of I. S. Hopkins to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of W. A. Powell versus said I. S. Hopkins.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: Situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta in land lot No. 79 of the fourteenth district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at the south side of Alexander street at a point 33 feet east of the southeast corner of Alexander and Lovejoy streets and running thence east along the south side of Alexander street, 34 feet, thence south parallel with Lovejoy street 95 feet more or less to a ten-foot alley, thence west along said alley 34 feet, thence north 95 feet more or less to the beginning point. Levied on as the property of R. J. Moseley to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Neal Loan and Banking Company vs. said R. J. Moseley.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, to-wit: All that tract of land in land lot No. 79 of the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning on Alexander street 67 feet east of the southeast corner of Alexander and Lovejoy streets and running thence east along the south side of Alexander street 33 feet, thence south parallel with Lovejoy street 95 feet, more or less, to an alley, thence west 33 feet along said alley, thence north 95 feet to the beginning point. A deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the prperty of Mrs. J. T. Moreland to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Neal Loan and Banking Company vs. said Mrs. J. T. Moreland.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the property of Gordon Jackson, colored, on the west side of State street and running along State street in a northwesterly direction 40 feet to the property of the Pollard children; thence southerly 100 feet; thence southeasterly 40 feet; thence northerly along the property of Gordon Jackson to the beginning point, there being on the same a 2-room house and known as No. 164. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Mary Landis to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of W. M. Bray, Mrs. R. W. Westmoreland, transferee, vs. said Mary Landis.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, state of Georgia, on the west side of Marietta street, commencing at a stake corner and running west to the right of way of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company; thence south 20 feet to corner; thence east to Marietta street; thence north 20 feet along Marietta street to beginning corner, the same being land lot No. 6 on plat made for Auctioneer W. R. Fowler and bounded by lands of B. B. Fagan, north side, west by Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, south by Grady and east by Marietta street. Levied on as the property of W. C. Houston to satisfy three fi. fas. issued from Fulton superior court, one in favor of G. W. Watters, one in favor of James N. Knight, and one in favor of W. M. Cheshire vs. said W. C. Horton.

Also at the same time and place the following described property, towit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot one hundred and ten (110) of the fourteenth (14th) district of orginally Henry county, commencing at a point on the south line of John Ryan's property one hundred and sixty (160) feet west of Chestnut street, running thence west along Ryan's line eight hundred and twenty-six (826) feet to Scipie's land, thence south along Scipie's land four hundred and eighty-five (485) feet to a street separating this land from the land of D. Connally, which street is a continuation of Foundry street, thence east along said Foundry street four hundred and sixty-three (463) feet to the center of what will be when extended Doray street, thence north along the center of said Doray street two hundred and forty (240) feet to the center of Spencer street, thence east along said Spencer street three hundred and sixty-three (363) feet to a point one hundred (100) feet west of Chestnut srteet, thence north, parallel with Chestnut street, one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet, thence west sixty (60) feet, thence north ninety (90) feet to the point of beginning. Also all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot one hundred and forty-eight (148) of the seventeenth (17th) district of originally Henry county, known in the division of the Atwood property and in the plat thereof made by Smith Soloman, surveyor, as No. 92, and containing ten (10) acres more or less, being bounded on the north and west by the property of Hoke Smith and others, on the east by a street which separates this property from the Kontz property and on the south by the property of John Hartman. Levied on as the property of R. D. Woodall to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of the Southern Loan and Banking company vs. the Atlanta Real Estate and Investment company, maker, and R. D. Woodall, endorser; this levy and the sale to be made thereunder being subject to two mortgages made by R. D. Woodall to said Southern Loan and Banking company, one dated July 30th, 1892, and recorded in the clerk's office of Fulton superior court in mortgage book Z, page 436, and the other dated October 6th, 1893, and recorded in the clerk's office of Fulton superior court in book C—2, page 190.

JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.

ONE COUNTRY! ONE FLAG!!

One National Day.

LET THE SOUTH,
(MOTHER OF PRESIDENTS),
Inaugurate a new era and join with the North, East and West, in one Great, Grand Day of Joy

Celebrate the Nation's Birthday,
JULY 4

We furnish Selections from $5.00 to $2,500.00.
Send, at once, for our 1898 Price List. Liberal Discounts.

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CELEBRATED IN THE SOUTH.

a whisky
to meet every desire
"four aces"
none better produced at any price

old, pure, wholesome, delicious, invigorating, medicinal, tonical . . . . .

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THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE
Whitehall St., near Trinity, is the only College of actual business training, and of Benn Pitman Shorthand in Atlanta. Enter now and be ready for a position in the fall. Call or write. H. F. SPENCER, President.

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Atlanta, Ga. Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy English. Largest and best business college South. Low rates. 7,000 graduates in positions. Enter now. Catalogue free.

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offers earnest, well prepared young women facilities for obtaining a college education under the direction of specialists, with abundant laboratory appliances and modern methods. Climate mild, surroundings cheerful. Total yearly expense, three hundred and seventy-five dollars.
Programs mailed on application.
JOHN F. GOUCHER, Pres., Baltimore, Md.

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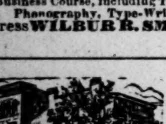
For Circulars of this College, which was Awarded Medal AT WORLD'S EXPOSITION. Refers to thousands of successful graduates. Cost to complete Full Business Course, including Tuition, Books and Board, about $90. Phonography, Type-Writing and Telegraphy taught. Address WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.



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MISS CLARA BAUR, Directress. A thorough Musical Education after methods of foremost European Conservatories. RESIDENCE DEPARTMENT for young ladies. Students can enter at ANY TIME. For catalogue write MISS CLARA BAUR, Cincinnati.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College ATLANTA, GA.
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost. $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat free.

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Reduced prices for summer months. Cool studio and all conveniences. Special course for teachers. Correspondence invited. 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE
For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke, Va.
Opens Sept. 8th, 1898. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Va., famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Superior advantages in Art and Music. Students from twenty-five States. For catalogue address the President, MATTIE P. HARRIS, Roanoke, Virginia.

1793 Bingham School ASHEVILLE,
1898 Established in 1793. Maj. R. BINGHAM, A.M., LL.D., Supt. Military; U.S. Army Officer detailed. N. C.

SHORTER COLLEGE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Rome, Georgia.
Most healthful and delightful climate; beautiful location; splendid buildings. Shorter is the only well endowed female college in the state and has an unequaled faculty. Leading departments are under the charge of noted educators. Thorough courses. Special provision for younger students. Delightful Christian home. Session opens September 14th. Write for pamphlets.
T. J. SIMMONS, A. M., President.
21-26t eod

Don't forget to take Kodak or Ray Camera with you on your vacation.
ADAMS PHOTO SUPPLY CO.,
3 1-2 W. Alabama St.

OLMSTED BILL TO BE PAID TODAY

Board of Health Decides To Pay the Yellow Fever Debt.

IS NOW NEARLY ONE YEAR OLD

Was Held Up Because the Figure Was Thought Too Much.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS ARE ADOPTED

Board Accepts Rules Laid Down by Recent Atlanta Convention—The Session Yesterday Afternoon.

THE famous Olmsted yellow fever bill, which the board of health has been trying to pay for many months, was at last passed up at a regular meeting of the board yesterday afternoon, and the chief inspector was instructed to give Dr. Olmsted his check today.

This case has been before the public since the yellow fever epidemic throughout the south nearly a year ago. One refugee from New Orleans here contracted a case of fever and Dr. Olmsted was called in. The patient recovered, and Dr. Olmsted presented a bill for $500, or about $8 a visit.

There was a great howl on the ground the bill was entirely too much, and the board of health refused once to pay it, referring it to council. Council sent it back to the board of health. This body then determined to pay the amount as soon as it could get the money.

Judge Dorsey moved yesterday afternoon that the amount be paid, and Dr. Jones seconded the motion. Dr. Olmsted has been notified from time to time the bill would be paid as soon as possible, and that is probably why the case has never gone to the courts.

On motion of Dr. Jones the board unanimously adopted the quarantine regulations laid down for the southern states by the recent quarantine convention in Atlanta. In case of another epidemic over the south this year the local authorities will conform to these rules, which have been published in full in these columns.

This means that in case fever exists, a detention camp will be established somewhere on the outskirts of the city by the United States marine hospital authorities.

The board decided to have 500 copies of the new quarantine regulations printed for distribution at proper places. No provision was made for health certificates. If the regulations are strictly observed throughout the south it is probable no certificates will be needed.

Mayor Collier was requested to notify health authorities of other southern cities that the local board of health had adopted the regulations and will observe them. The board considered several minor petitions, but no other business of any importance was transacted. Owing to an inability to secure a quorum, this was the first session held in about three months.

Ly on & Co.'s "Pick Leaf" Extra Smoking Tobacco does not make every mouth as sweet as a rose, but comes "mighty nigh"—does give every one a most delightful smoke. Try it.

THE STATE GETS $15,000 TAXES.

Insurance Companies Make Payments on Their Annual Business.

The state got $15,000 tax money from the insurance companies yesterday. All the insurance companies in the state except the fraternal and benevolent orders have to pay an annual tax by July 1st of 1 per cent on their premiums for the preceding year. The twelve months are from May 1st to April 30th.

The tax is on the gross premiums received in the state for one year. Failure to pay the tax by July 1st is punishable by a fine of $500.

Three of the life companies sent in handsome checks. The Mutual Life of New York, R. F. Shedden, southern manager, led the list with a check for $5,110. This represented premium receipts of $511,000 for the year.

The New York Life, Major Mims, manager, sent in a check for $5,049. The Equitable Life, Perdue & Egleston, managers, sent a check for $3,290.

Other companies which contributed to the state's funds were:

Phoenix Mutual Life	$ 365
Provident Savings Life	1,038
Northwestern Mutual Life	2,610
Metropolitan Life	1,003
Hartford Fire	1,455
Delaware Fire	179
Georgia Home	641
Mutual Benefit Life	1,873
Aetna Fire	888
Commercial Union	644

OPENING HOP

At Hotel Lithia, Tallapoosa, Ga.

Saturday, July 2d. Finest ballroom in the south. Round trip $2; good Saturday until Monday. Hotel rate for the occasion $2 per day. 6-29-4t

Fourth of July Excursions.

The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway will place on sale July 2d and 3d round trip tickets to all points in south and southeast for above occasion at one and one-third fare. For further information apply to any A., K. and N. agent.

J. H. McWILLIAMS, T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.
J. E. W. FIELDS, G. P. A., Marietta, Ga.
6-30-4t

N. E. A. Excursion to Washington, D. C., Via Seaboard Air-Line.

Rate one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip from all stations.

Rate from Atlanta $16.50, Athens $16.50, Elberton $16.50, Macon $17.50, Rome $18.70, Columbus $20.00, Augusta $15.50, Americus $19.50.

Ask for tickets via SEABOARD AIR LINE and save $3.00.

Tickets on sale July 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th inclusive, limited to July 16th, with extension until August 31st by depositing with the joint agent at Washington, D. C., before July 12th.

For sleeping car reservations and more complete information call at No. 6 Kimball House or address

B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.
W. B. CLEMENTS, Trav. Pass. Agent.
E. J. WALKER, Gen. Pass. Agent.
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Only One Line That Does It.

There is now only one line operating through double daily service from Missouri river points to California, and that line is the Union Pacific.

"The Overland Limited" is the fastest train in the west, and its equipment of Free Reclining Chair Cars, Buffet Smoking and Library Cars, Pullman Dining and Sleeping Cars is unsurpassed. For further particulars address J. F. Aglar, G. A., St. Louis. 7-2-10t

If you want a jolly time, go to Lithia. s a w

Y. M. C. A. WORK POPULAR IN CAMP

Thirty-Two Regiments Are Being Cared for at Camp Thomas.

SUNDAY MEETING CROWDED

Grand Concerts Given by Soldiers Last Wednesday to Aid Work.

WRITING MATERIALS FURNISHED SOLDIERS

Subscriptions to the Y. M. C. A. Army Work Coming in Fast—State Committee Meets This Morning.

STATE Y. M. C. A. Secretary McGill arrived in the city yesterday from Chickamauga, where he has been busily engaged in aiding in the work of the association being carried on among the troops stationed there.

He reports the greatest success for the work, and states that every one in Camp Thomas, from the officers in charge to the privates in the rear ranks, are in thorough sympathy with the Christian movement, and are giving their aid whenever it is necessary.

Fifty-five Young Men's Christian Association secretaries and their assistants are stationed at Chickamauga among the various regiments and brigades of General Brooke's army, and not a day passes but that religious exercises of some kind are held in the camp.

Forty-five regiments in all have arrived at the park, and of that number thirty-two are being cared for by the agents of the association, all of them being provided with tents by the state they come from, or else are under the wing of the international committee.

To carry on this vast undertaking, which looks both to the spiritual and physical welfare of the men, money is required, and a great deal of it, to be judiciously spent by those in charge. So far the public, both in this state and all of those from which the various regiments hail, have contributed liberally to its maintenance, but subscriptions of all kinds are solicited and will be gladly accepted by the state committee.

Last Wednesday, at the camp, a grand concert was given by the talent of the First army corps for the benefit of the Y. M. C. A. work, at which hundreds of the soldiers were present. The First Georgia regimental band took a prominent part in the entertainment, and it was declared to be one of the most enjoyable ever given anywhere. A large amount was realized for the cause, and it is probable that more benefits of the kind will be arranged in the near future.

Writing Material Furnished Free.

One of the most useful advantages offered to the men by the Y. M. C. A. tent is the free use of the tables and writing materials, which is hard to find in an ordinary army outside the tents of the commanding officers. Fifty-five thousand sheets of paper have been used by the soldiers in the various tents up to date, and the headquarters are usually crowded with men during the afternoon and evening, waiting for an opportunity to write to their people at home. In this way probably more than any other the usefulness of the tent in camp has been impressed upon the men, and everywhere nothing but kind words are spoken for the secretaries and the work they are undertaking.

Religious song books and papers, testaments, tracts and other reading material are furnished in every tent, and the men are glad of the opportunity when off duty to keep up with the times by looking over the papers kept for their use.

The system of free ice water has been partly introduced in the camp, and this undertaking has been greatly appreciated by all the soldiers.

In speaking of the religious meeting being held at Chickamauga by the association, State Secretary McGill said yesterday:

"In that respect we have accomplished a great deal, and when the men in charge become better acquainted with the soldiers and officers, as they are doing daily, the scope of our work will be widely increased. Last week, Sunday, for instance, sixteen meetings, at which talks were made and sermons preached, were held at the camp, and I am convinced that on that day alone a great work was done for the cause in which we are fighting. The audiences were composed, of course, almost entirely of soldiers, who paid the closest attention throughout."

A meeting of the state Y. M. C. A. committee will be held in the office of State Secretary McGill this morning at 10 o'clock, at which steps will be taken to carry on the work in the field among the two Georgia regiments.

The following subscriptions to the army work have been made during the last few days:

Subscriptions to Army Work.

F. M. Hardin, Atlanta, $2; Hon. John Temple Graves, Atlanta, $5; A. B. Baxter, Atlanta, $5; Hon. W. J. Northen, Atlanta, $10; C. A. Davis, Atlanta, $10; J. R. Gregory, Atlanta, $1; H. T. Emory, Atlanta, $5; Fielder & Mower, Atlanta, $5; James Nicolson, Jr., New York city, $10; Edmund W. Martin, Atlanta, $5; A. C. McDonald, Atlanta, $1; W. A. Hemphill, Atlanta, $5; sundry people, Savannah, $11; John H. Reynolds, Rome, $50; L. N. Turner, Savannah, $10; Rev. T. H. Burruss and wife, Rutledge, $2; Robert C. Alston, Atlanta, $5; J. C. Leonard, Atlanta, $5; W. R. Hammond, Atlanta, $5; R. H. Jones, Atlanta, $5; Charles C. Fleming, Atlanta, $5; Thomas Peters, Atlanta, $5; Wayman & Connors, Atlanta, $5; Edward S. Gay, Atlanta, $10; Thomas L Collings, Atlanta, $1; S. Landauer, Atlanta, $5; R. J. Thompson, Atlanta, $5; H. D. Stevens, Savannah, $25; Rev. W. M. Walton, Savannah, $5; ladies auxiliary Young Men's Christian Association, Savannah, $12; B. K. Benson, Atlanta, $5; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Seals, Atlanta, $5; S. H. Hardwick, agent, Atlanta, $50; Atlanta National bank, Atlanta, $10; B. M. Smith, Atlanta, $10; Presbyterian Sunday school, Carrollton, $2.50; Ladies' Aid Society, Presbyterian church, Monticello, $2; Rev. E. W. Evans, Eastman, $1; J. T. Bothwell, Augusta, $10; W. E. Austin, Atlanta, $5; F. W. Barnett, collection, Forsyth, $10; H. H. DeLoach, Atlanta, 50 cents; A. E. Wheeler, Atlanta, $2; J. B. Campbell, Atlanta, $5; German Lutheran church, Augusta, $5; W. B. Miles, Atlanta, $10; Howard Van Epps, Atlanta, $5; R. M. Walker, Atlanta, $2.50; Osell Gude, Atlanta, $5; W. A. McGregor, Atlanta, $1; Colonel John Simpson, Atlanta, $1; J. O. Wynne, Atlanta, $1; J. T. Kirkpatrick, Jr., Atlanta, $1; J. H. Stiff, Atlanta, $10; John A. Wilson, Atlanta, $5; Union church, Riverdale, $10.80; cash, $1; W. Woods White, Atlanta, $50; Dr. E. H. Richardson, Atlanta, 50 cents; John W. Akers, Atlanta, $3; J. P. Toombs, Atlanta, $5; Colonel W. H. Hall, Atlanta, $5; J. G. West, Atlanta, $5; A. A. DeLoach, Atlanta, $10.

To the Public.

Complying with war tax regulations, we the undersigned representatives of the railroad companies of Atlanta desire to inform the shipping public that the railroads will furnish internal revenue stamps on each original bill of lading issued. If more than one copy of bill of lading is desired, shippers must affix stamp for each additional copy. When shippers fail to affix stamp or stamps for these copies only one bill-lading will be issued for shipment offered for transportation. This effective this July 1, 1898.

J. H. GARNER, Agent, Southern Railway.
E. P. BURNS, Agent, Western and Atlantic.
S. O. BAUERSFELD, Agent, Seaboard Air-Line.
L. V. KENNERLY, Agent, Central of Georgia and Atlanta and West Point.
G. R. FACE, Agent, Georgia Railroad.
July 1-2t

MANY CITY STREETS HAVE SAME NAME

Street Committee of Council Has a Hard Problem To Solve.

WILL HAVE TO BE RENAMED

Twenty-six Streets in the City Have Duplicate Names.

MATTER MAY COME BEFORE THE COUNCIL

A Surprising Negligence Shown in Naming Some of the Thoroughfares—List of the Streets.

THE street committee will have a hard problem to solve at its next meeting. It has been discovered that no less than twenty-six streets in the city have duplicate names, and as many as three thoroughfares bear the same name. Councilman Burns will call the attention of the committee to this fact, and it is probable some steps will be at once taken to correct the mistakes. These names have been in force for years.

Following is a list of duplicated streets that will have to be changed:

Poplar streets, from Spring to Peachtree; also near the end of Peachtree street; and in Bellwood.

Powell streets, Fair to Decatur; in Bellwood.

South streets, near Ormond; right of Marietta.

Walnut streets, near Atlanta university; right of Inman Park.

Wilson avenues, Exposition park; near Bellwood; Pittsburg district.

Jones avenues, crosses Marietta; near Elliott.

Madison avenues, near Grant park.

Myrtle streets, end Fair street; crosses Ponce de Leon avenue.

Park avenues, Grant park; right of Ormond street.

Pearl streets, near Pine and Angier; rear Elsas, May & Co.'s mills; West End.

Pine streets, Marietta to Jackson; near Hemphill avenue; rear Elsas, May Company.

Elizabeth streets, near Inman Park; near Clarke university.

Ella streets, near Elsas, May Company's mills; near old United States barracks, West End.

Elliott streets, near Southern railway, west city; near Exposition mills.

Hampton streets, near Grant park; near Exposition mills.

Henry streets, near West End; near Simpson street.

Jackson streets, crosses Edgewood avenue; near Bellwood.

James streets, near Forsyth; near West End.

Jefferson streets, near Exposition mills; Washington Heights; rear Elsas, May Company's mills.

Baker streets, north side city; east side city.

Bell streets, east side city; extreme eastern portion city.

Center streets, near Van Winkle's shops; western portion city.

Cherry streets, West End; near Fourth street, out Peachtree.

Chestnut streets, near Atlanta university; near Forrest avenue.

Clarke streets, near Washington street; out Hemphill avenue.

Davis streets, West Atlanta; East Atlanta.

It is probable the matter will be brought before council at the next regular session Monday afternoon. In this case it will be referred to the street committee for a full investigation and report. The city officials were surprised when they learned there were so many repetitions, and state the names of streets should be changed as quickly as possible. Some of the above duplications are not in the city limits, but it is thought no two streets within a radius of ten miles of the center of the city should bear the same name.

A LULL IN STATE POLITICS.

Colonel Candler and Messrs. duBignon and Brown Leave for Home.

Colonel Allen D. Candler has gone to his home at Gainesville, where he will take a good long rest. He had hardly caught up when the convention came on.

Mr. duBignon left last night for Savannah. He has some important cases to try in the next week or two. When they are over he expects to take a week off, and then he will come back and take hold of the state campaign about August 1st.

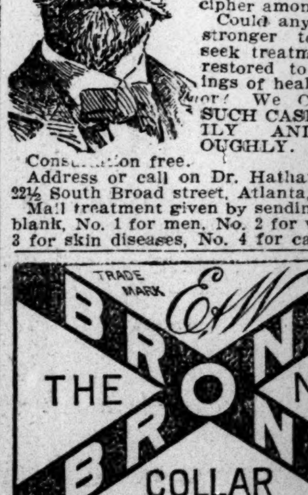
Chairman E. T. Brown, of the Candler Central Campaign Club, left yesterday afternoon for Norwalk, O., to join his family. He will be away three weeks.

Mr. George Napier, who was secretary of the Candler central club, went home yesterday.

Speaking of the platform, Governor Atkinson said yesterday that he thought it was excellent. The governor will go on the stump when the campaign opens and will speak for Colonel Candler and the rest of the statehouse ticket. He expects to make a number of speeches in the campaign.

OUT OF THE GAME.
Men Who Are Barred from Outdoor Athletic Games.

Now is the season of outdoor games and all manly exercises. To enjoy or excel in them requires strength, agility, suppleness, endurance, the quick eye and the steady nerve, and yet none of these are found in the victim to chronic, nervous or sexual disease. He is barred by his own condition from every sport of manhood. He is a cipher among true men. Could any motive be stronger to at once seek treatment and be restored to the blessings of health and vigor? We CURE ALL SUCH CASES SPEEDILY AND THOROUGHLY.

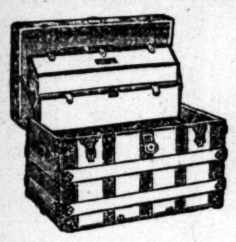


Consultation free.
Address or call on Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.
Mail treatment given by sending symptom blank, No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases, No. 4 for catarrh.

TRADE MARK E&W THE BRONX NEW BRONX COLLAR

CENTRAL BUSINESS LOT
Bender property at administrator's sale, Tuesday, July 5, 11 o'clock, at courthouse door. Call for plat and attend sale.
G. W. ADAIR.
7-2-2t

PILES
"I suffered the tortures of the damned with protruding piles brought on by constipation with which I was afflicted for twenty years. I ran across your CASCARETS in the town of Newell, Ia., and never found anything to equal them. To-day I am entirely free from piles and feel like a new man."
C. H. KEITZ, 1411 Jones St., Sioux City, Ia.
CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 312
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.



The Roller Tray
ALL STYLES
TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES
OUR OWN MAKE.
We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.
77 Whitehall St.
H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO
TRUNK AND BAG CO.

ANSLEY BROS.
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN AGENTS.
$5,000—For north side house and lot which cost $7,000; in good condition and a great bargain.
$1,800—Nice cottage home on paved street and car line; a big bargain; north side.
$2,250—Beautiful vacant lot on Spring street; best part of street and cheap.
SOUTH PRYOR street lot, very near in, 50x150; cheap.
FARM—At Clarkston, Ga., very cheap; near depot; well watered, good spring; fifty-six acres.
$3,000—60 acres just out of corporation limits of Decatur; nice fruit, well located.
$750—For prettiest lot at South Kirkwood, fronting car line; fine shade.
$3,700—The prettiest lot on Piedmont avenue.
MONEY TO lend 5, 6, 7 and 8 per cent. Bring application. Office 12 East Alabama street. Telephone 363.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent
14 Wall Street, Kimball House

I have a customer who owns a lovely lot on the very best part of Peachtree street, surrounded by the most beautiful houses in Atlanta. The owner cannot afford to build a suitable house on it and wishes to exchange it for a less expensive lot in a choice location on the north side. If you own a nice building site and wish to pay some to "boot" and get on Peachtree, come to see me.

On a nice street, in a quiet location on the south side of the city, I have a well built, comfortable seven-room cottage with modern conveniences and with a four-room tenant's house in the rear, fronting another street, all of which can be bought for $2,500, because the owner wishes to realize on it at once.

If there is any trade in you come in. G. W. Adair.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Also buys and sells good notes.
Office 509 Temple Court, Corner E. Alabama and S. Pryor Streets. Telephone 332.

G. W. ADAIR. AUCTIONEER.
Bender Property
ON WEST HUNTER ST.

On next Tuesday, July 5th, at 11 o'clock, before the courthouse door, I will sell to the highest bidder a fine piece of central property fronting 38½ feet on Hunter street, near Forsyth. It is in the very heart of Atlanta and is magnificently located for business.

The sale is absolute without any reserve or limit, for the purpose of winding up an estate, and you can buy the lot at your own price.

Call for a plat and examine the premises and good judgment will prompt you to attend the sale and invest.

Terms—One-half cash, balance six months, 7 per cent interest, or all cash.
G. W. ADAIR.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON.
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.
FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree sts.	$125 00
No. 3 N. Broad street	65 00
No. 30 S. Pryor street, 4 floors and basement; cheap.	
No. 163 Marietta street	15 00
No. 281 Fulton street, dwelling and store	12 50
No. 51 Magnolia street, coal yard	25 00
HOUSES.	
No. 155 Whitehall street, 8 rooms	30 00
No. 49 E. Georgia avenue, 10 rooms	37 50
450 Courtland avenue, 7 rooms	20 00
262 S. Forsyth street, 8 rooms	30 00
277 Washington street, 12 rooms	55 00
No. 43 Courtland ave., 7 rooms	25 00
No. 162 Loyd street, 8 rooms	25 00

Beautiful offices in Fitten building, over Tyner's drug store; best location and cheapest rent in the city.
Offices at 7½ North Broad street, in the Emery-Steiner block, at your own price.
6 rooms and hall over 50 N. Broad street; cheap.
The third floor of the Healey building, corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets. Your own price.
Several bargains to offer to parties desiring to buy.
$10,000 local money to loan on Atlanta real estate in sums of $500 up at 8 per cent net to borrower. Money in bank.

Don't Switch out the Light, Turn it Down!
P tented in the United States, Nov. 2nd, 1897.

WITH Brunt's Latest Improved Regulating Socket . . . .
You can regulate your light, your meter, your pocket book . . . .
USE YOUR ELECTRIC LIGHT SAME AS GAS.
5 degrees of light with a positive saving of current when turned down . . . . . .

THIS CUT introduces the Latest Improved Regulating Socket for 16 c. p. Incandescent Lights. It is adapted to direct or alternating current; any voltage from 50 to 118. By the simple turning of Key you raise or lower your light from 2 to 16 c. p. and consequently save your current when turned down. For the Sick Room, Vestibules and Sleeping apartments, this Socket has no equal.

All we ask is your sample order for one Socket, that you may then be convinced of its merits before placing further orders. In ordering please state Voltage and Base. Sockets made for Edison and T.-H. Base only.

PRICE $2.00
For full information, address
MERCER ELECTRIC MACHINE CO.
Exclusive Southern Agent,
DAWSON, GEORGIA.

Cleveland BICYCLES SATISFY. Superior Riding Quality. Superb Hill Climbers. Graceful Lines
THE CLEVELAND BICYCLE CO., N. Pryor and Auburn Avenue.
GENERAL REPAIRING. W. C. BELKNAP, Manager

GENERAL TRADE DIRECTORY.

Here Are Some of the Leading Business Houses in Atlanta:

KREIS STEAM DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS.
SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS Cleaned and Dyed in superior manner. No. 13 Trinity avenue.

MACHINISTS.
H. P. ASHLEY, Engineer and Machinist, 27 South Forsyth Street. Grinds Oil Mill Rollers.

SIGN PAINTING.
SIGN PAINTING. Grant-Wells Co. Up-to-date. 7½ South Broad. Phone 509.

CHRONIC DISEASES.
CANCERS, DROPSY, FITS, Blood Poison, Private Diseases, Female Complaints, etc., cured by experienced specialist. Opium and Morphine habits cured at home in two weeks. Dr. O. H. Snider, Atlanta, Ga.

RUBBER STAMPS, ETC.
Southern Rubber Stamp and Stencil Works. Rubber stamp Seal and Stencil Dealers, Ink Pads, etc. Send for catalogue. 21 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, in Effect June 13th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡16	Brunswick	5 20 am
‡75	Washington	5 10 am	‡16	Columbus, Ga.	5 20 am
‡18	Jacksonville	7 15 am	‡35	Birmingham	5 30 am
20	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	‡12	Chattanooga	7 30 am
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	‡12	Richmond	7 30 am
‡1	Fort Valley	10 20 am	24	Macon	8 10 am
19	Macon	10 40 am	20	Norcross	11 20 am
19	Columbus	10 40 am	‡38	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡78	Birmingham	11 30 am	‡9	Chattanooga	4 00 pm
‡10	Chattanooga	11 40 am	‡37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
19	Norcross	2 20 pm	‡10	Macon	4 20 pm
‡37	Washington	3 55 pm	‡10	Columbus	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	22	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡14	Chattanooga	8 05 pm	18	Mt. Airy	4 35 pm
‡11	Richmond	9 00 pm	25	Tallapoosa	6 20 pm
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	14	Jacksonville	8 20 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	‡7	Chattanooga	10 00 pm
‡36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	36	Washington	11 50 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	102	Hapeville	7 00 am
13	Savannah	7 35 am	12	Savannah	7 50 am
103	Hapeville	8 05 am	104	Hapeville	8 30 am
105	Hapeville	9 45 am	108	Jonesboro	12 08 am
11	Macon	11 20 am	110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	12	Macon	4 05 pm
113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
11	Savannah	7 35 pm	14	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
‡73	Marietta	8 00 am	‡70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
‡91	Chattanooga	10 35 am	‡72	Marietta	5 30 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 50 pm	‡35	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 10 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 50 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	8 00 am
‡	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
‡Knoxville	7 30 am	‡Knoxville	8 30 pm
Murphy	7 30 pm	Murphy	8 15 am

‡Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect May 21, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 23 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 37 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 30 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma		11 30 p m	
Arrive Pensacola	6 55 p m	5 00 a m	
Arrive Mobile	3 45 p m	4 20 a m	
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	[illegible]	

NORTH BOUND.	No. 34 Daily	No. 34 Daily	No. 38 Daily
Leave Houston	8 20 a m		7 25 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 45 p m		7 55 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m		12 58 p m
Leave Pensacola	12 20 a m		12 25 p m
Leave Selma	4 20 a m		3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	6 20 p m
Leave Columbus	5 20 a m	1 30 p m	
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	3 20 p m	6 07 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 23 p m	6 50 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 28 p m	8 18 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	10 18 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 50 a m	6 40 p m	11 30 p m

No. 37 and 33 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective June 12, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ev Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 30 am	4 36 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 19 am	7 43 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm		11 07 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy			11 10 am	8 40 pm
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	5 50 pm	
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm			
Ar. Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 25 pm	
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm		
Ar. Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm		
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am		
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am		
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm		
Lv. Danville	12 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	
Ar. Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm			
Ar. Norfolk	7 50 am			

No. 20. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	8 20 pm
Ar. Macon	8 20 am	10 55 am	7 10 pm	10 55 pm
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm			5 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm			6 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm			8 10 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 9.	No. 7.
Lv. Atlanta	7 50 am	4 00 pm	10 00 pm
Ar. Rome	10 35 am	6 25 pm	1 00 am
Ar. Dalton	11 40 am	7 34 pm	2 34 am
Ar. Chattanooga	1 00 pm	8 50 pm	4 15 am
Ar. Memphis		7 40 am	7 10 pm
Ar. Cincinnati		7 30 am	7 30 pm
Ar. Knoxville		1 10 am	8 05 am
Ar. Louisville		7 50 am	7 50 pm

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

No. 16. Pullman Car Atlanta to Jacksonville.

Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 50 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	3 10 pm	

No 30 has through coach Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 45 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	
Lv Birmingham		11 50 am	
Ar Greenville		10 55 pm	
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm		
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm		
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am		
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 7 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

SHORT LINE TO THE NORTHWEST.

Burlington Route

The 8:45 p. m. train from St. Louis takes you direct, via Kansas City and Lincoln, Neb., to Tacoma, Seattle, Butte, Helena, etc. It's the Burlington's Standard Wide Vestibule train of Free Chair Cars, Sleepers—also Dining Cars most of the entire journey. From 100 to 400 miles of journey saved from St. Louis.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

B. R. Padgett. H. I. Padgett.
B. R. PADGETT & SON,
Plans and estimates furnished for buildings of every description; 16 years in Atlanta.
425 Electric building.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
532-540 Equitable. Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey. P. H. Brewster. Albert Howell
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.